


CROSSROADS

Volume 2, Number 1

Spring, 1994



**MU baseball
players and their
parents:
A winning
combination**

Also in this issue:

- Hiking at the Grand Canyon
- The pros and cons of legalizing marijuana
- STD's at MU
- And much more...

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On the Cover: MU baseball player John Michael Cook and his father, John Charles (PHOTO BY JANENE HERZOG).

To our readers,

For the second year in a row, the JN 320 Creative Journalism class set out to produce Crossroads magazine, a publication that deals with life in the small town of Mansfield, Pennsylvania and at Mansfield University.

If you read Crossroads last year, you might notice that we have made some changes in the format and layout of the



Crossroads editors Josh Leiboff and Jeanne Spengler

magazine. Despite those changes, the stories still focus on the life and times of the people and places around Mansfield University. We focused on Mansfield students - the sports they play, the things they do on weekends, as well as some controversial social issues that affect college students everywhere.

As the semester moved on, we all got experience in selling advertisements, writing our stories, revising our stories, taking pictures and trying to meet deadlines. Professor Peter Gade was always there to guide us along and remind us that deadlines are made for a reason. For all of our hard work, we were rewarded at the end of the semester with what we feel is a successful magazine.

We would like to thank several people for their cooperation and effort in producing this magazine. We

would like to thank the provost, Dr. George Mullen, for giving us the money we needed to cover the costs of producing Crossroads. We would also like to thank the Flashlight for the use of its darkroom and photo facilities, as well as their photo scanner.

A special thanks goes out to Kingdom Printing in Covington, Pa., for printing 1,000 copies of Crossroads.

We would especially like to thank Mr. Peter Gade for putting up with us for the semester. He stuck with us through long hours of rewriting, revising and editing, and his advice led to the superior quality of Crossroads. It sometimes seemed like deadlines would never be met, but we did it!

Most importantly, we would like to congratulate the class for sticking together and helping each other out. We wouldn't have been able to produce Crossroads if we hadn't been a team; we worked together and accomplished our goals.

For our readers, we hope that the second edition of Crossroads gives you a glimpse of what makes Mansfield, Pennsylvania a unique town. We hope you see what makes lasting memories at Mansfield University.

Josh Leiboff
Jeanne Spengler

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You can't say that!

Censorship: a modification of content

BY DIANDRE SUMMERVILLE

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Above are the words to the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. These words, among other things, give everyone the right to express themselves as they see fit. Or do they?

In a country where the First Amendment gives everyone freedom of speech and freedom of the press, this freedom is being taken away from thousands of people each day. And censorship affects everyone, either directly or indirectly.

The First Amendment is challenged almost everyday, whether on television, radio, in books, in art galleries, or in any other kind of media. According to Dr. Howard Travis of the Mansfield University Communications/Theater department, who is opposed to censorship in any form, censorship "deprives people of their ability to express themselves. We have to respect each other's views and opinions more."

Rev. Deborah Casey of Mansfield University's Campus Ministry sees it differently. She sees censorship as "making a decision that something is not acceptable." She also encourages self-censorship. "To make self-censorship work, companies have to have more in mind than the profit line. The public's opinions and welfare should also play a role in the decision making process." Casey also said that "things that are deemed acceptable now, were probably illegal 15 years ago."

Censorship or modification of



PHOTO BY JANENE HERZOG

Materials such as these are being censored everyday.

content occurs in every mass communications medium. It affects plays and movies, newspapers and books, television programs and music. It is also an issue on college campuses around the nation.

There are many recent examples of censorship. The theatrical production of "Peter Pan" was canceled in a New York school because it was deemed offensive to Native Americans. "Martin Lawrence: You So Crazy" had its debut delayed because of what producers felt was a bad rating. "Caleb and Kate," a children's book, was challenged because of its views on marriage. MTV's "Beavis and Butthead" was moved back an hour because of a fire started by an unattended five year old, who had seen an episode where the two main characters started a fire. The 2 Live Crew's album, "As Nasty As They Wanna Be," sold more copies after it was banned for sexually explicit language. At Mansfield University, a stu-

dent was forced to remove her telephone answering machine message because it was felt by administrators to be offensive. When and where will it all end?

The first problem in dealing with censorship is that no one knows for sure what the definition is. According to *Broadcasting Law and Regulation*, censorship is "the modification or deletion of objectionable, illegal, or other materials from broadcasts or it may be the restraints imposed on the broadcast of materials." The problems begin when someone tries to apply their definition of what's objectionable to some one else who feels that they should be able to speak, write or broadcast what they please.

Casey believes that censorship occurs mostly because what is stated one way is usually taken another way. She used Ice-T's song "Cop Killer" as an example. "In his song, some people heard Ice-T say be careful around cops

because they don't always treat everyone the same. But other people heard that same song say just go out and kill cops," Casey said. "The main concern should be to get the message across so that people hear it appropriately. But it is hard to know when that imaginary line between obscene and decent is crossed."

Travis said "censorship is an attempt to deprive others of their freedom of speech and freedom of expression." But it is some people's job to make these decisions.

If a record-company executive or a director of a movie declines to promote a song or cuts a scene from a movie, should it be seen as censorship? Or is the executive or director just making a judgment call? Last year, in Los Angeles, radio station KACE-FM banned "socially irresponsible" music from its format. Some would claim that's censorship, others a business decision?

HOW IT STARTED

On a national level, freedom of expression came to light during the 1700's. John Peter Zenger was tried for seditious libel after writing material against the colonial government. Zenger was asked by a group of citizens to establish a newspaper to oppose the government supportive *New York Gazette*. Zenger did and he named his paper the *New York Weekly Journal*. His paper blasted the governor and his policies. Governor William Cosby then had Zenger thrown in jail for seditious libel. But in this era in Britain what was written did not have to be true. Zenger went to trial in 1734 and Andrew Hamilton, a distinguished lawyer, got him acquitted. This case established the basis for freedom of the press, which would eventually find its way into the First Amendment to the new constitution, which would be formulated a half-century later.

A more recent case, *Miller v. California* (1973) established standards that tell what criteria have to be met to determine material censorable for its obscenity. According to *Mass Media Law*, by Don R. Pember, the standards are as follows: 1) An average person,

applying contemporary local community standards, finds that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to prurient interest; 2) The work in question lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value; 3) The work depicts in a patently offensive way sexual conduct specifically defined by applicable state laws.

In its decision, the U.S. Supreme Court also ruled that all three of the above criteria must apply before material is judged obscene. If the material only meets one or two of the standards, it is not obscene.

CAMPUS LIFE

Last year on Mansfield University's campus, two freedom of speech issues involving censorship arose. First, WNTS, the campus radio station, was criticized for allowing of-

"The main concern should be to get the message across so that people hear it appropriately. But it is hard to know when that imaginary line between obscene and decent is crossed."

fensive rap lyrics to be broadcast; secondly, a student telephone message was called offensive by an Mansfield University employee. The first incident resulted in a student disc jockey being removed from the air, while the second incident resulted in the student being forced to remove the message that was deemed offensive.

From these two incidents arose the Mansfield Council on Freedom of Expression. Its goals, according to Dr. Jay Gertzman of the Mansfield University English department, who is also the head of the council, are to increase awareness for the MU campus and regional community on freedom of speech issues; to serve as free consultants to campus and the region on sensitive freedom of speech issues; offer a contact for students and faculty who feel their freedom of expression is being curtailed and; help prepare for tolerance now and in the future.

"The Council On Freedom of Expression is a non-partisan independent organization that attempts to balance the needs of people to express themselves freely," Gertzman said.

After the 1992 controversy over WNTS pulling the disc jockey from the air because of offensive lyrics, a safe-harbor period was instituted. Safe-harbor is a period when a disc jockey can play any music that they want to, no matter the content. But Gertzman is still kind of opposed to this. He said, "Safe-harbor still restricts expression because everyone can't hear it because of the time." The safe-harbor period on WNTS goes from 10:30 p.m. until 4:00 a.m.

Casey believes that the WNTS issue was overblown. She said, "If someone found what was being played offensive all they had to do was to change the channel." But she also felt that the controversy over the telephone message was warranted. "There was a way to get around the radio station controversy. If I didn't like what was being played I could change the channel. But with the telephone answering machine message, there was no way to get around it. If I needed to contact that student, I had to hear that message which I felt was offensive," she said.

Gertzman believes that both episodes were a waste of time. He also felt that in a country where you are supposedly innocent until proven guilty that the student with the telephone message that was deemed offensive, was "guilty until she proved herself innocent, just because her message offended someone."

PRESS PERFORMANCE

A recent study conducted by The Freedom Forum, which is a non-partisan organization dedicated to free press, found that high school newspapers typically are "average" or "boring" because school administrators tend to censor student expression on issues ranging from cafeteria food to which music sounds the best.

Besides newspapers, books are also covered under the freedom of the press law. The American Library

Association has even dedicated a week to honor banned books. Among the books on a recent list were:

- *Caleb and Kate* challenged in Boyertown, Pa., because parents objected to its view of marriage;
- *Snow White* restricted in public libraries in Duval, Fla., because of graphic violence;
- *James and the Giant Peach* challenged in Brooksville, Fla., because it supposedly promotes drugs and whiskey;
- *Little House on the Prairie* was challenged by a member of the Houma tribe for being offensive to Native Americans, in Thibodaux, La.;
- *The Lorax* has faced battles in the Pacific Northwest because of its alleged anti-logging stance.

CENSORSHIP OR BAD EDITING

Many people will use the term censorship to describe anything negative that happens to a play or movie. If a scene gets cut because it is too long, some people will say that this is censorship, but it could just be bad editing.

A form of censorship in the movies that most people seem to accept is the Motion Picture Association of America's rating system. This system uses letters to rate movies and to tell the consumer what to expect. The system goes as follows:

"G" - General audiences: all ages admitted. This is a movie which contains no objectionable material.

"PG" - Parental guidance suggested. Some material may not be suitable for pre-teenagers.

"R" - Restricted. Under 17 requires accompanying parent or adult guardian. "R" is placed on movies with adult themes.

"NC-17" - No children under 17 admitted.

"X" - No one under 18 admitted. In this category a parent can not watch the film with their child, unlike a "R" rated movie.

Casey agrees with the rating system. She believes that the "rating system is good and that it is a consumer's responsibility to know what the letters mean."

Gertzman, who is against censorship because it "prevents the circulation of ideas and images that are

thought to be harmful and offensive," doesn't totally agree with the movie rating system. "The rating of movies limits the audience that can see it. What is thought to be harmful to some may be interesting and exciting to others. And to an extent, it limits the circulation of movies with harsh ratings," he said.

Many times, it is common to see a movie get a rating that the producers feel is too harsh. A rating that is too harsh can potentially damage the box office success of some movies. "Martin Lawrence: You So Crazy" is an example of this. Lawrence had his new concert films release postponed indefinitely because of the NC 17 rating, which technically prohibits his target audience of teens under 17 from seeing the movie.

The reason why ratings are such a big deal is because major theaters sometimes refuse to book NC 17

"People that commit crimes and then blame it on something that they saw in a movie definitely have some sort of sickness. People shouldn't be stopped from viewing a movie because of a few sick people."

movies and many newspapers refuse to accept advertising for them, which makes the national release of these films extremely difficult.

Other plays and movies that fall under the modification of content rule include:

- The play "Peter Pan" was recently canceled at a New York school. Rehearsal had already entered its sixth week, but after complaints from the Shinnecock tribe it was stopped. The tribe complained about the "Ug-a-wug" song and words like "squaw" and "redskin."

- In Winter Haven, Fla., "The Pajama Game" was canceled due to characters drinking and using words such as "damn."

- "A Chorus Line" was cancelled in Mount Pleasant, N.C., for gay characters, coarse language and a song about breast implants.

- "The Last Temptation of Christ" (1988) a sure box office bust became somewhat of a financial success when various church groups and other critical people threatened and carried out boycotts and demonstrations. These efforts were covered by television news stations, radio stations, and by the newspapers. People who were curious about what all the fuss was about went to the theaters to watch the movie and the movie made money.

- "The Program," a movie about a college football program had a scene cut because high school football players were imitating a scene where a player lies in the middle of a busy highway. Also, someone was killed as a result of this.

Gertzman believes that cutting a scene from a movie because someone sees it and commits a crime is wrong. "People that commit crimes and then blame it on something that they saw in a movie definitely have some sort of sickness. People shouldn't be stopped from viewing a movie because of a few sick people," Gertzman said.

PARENTAL ADVISORY: EXPLICIT LYRICS

Travis believes that music is probably the second most censored medium. "Any medium that deals with the public has a high possibility to be censored. Arts and entertainment, music, the theater, art galleries and the print media are probably the most censored," he said.

According to *Rolling Stone* magazine, music is usually censored in three ways: 1) with parental advisory labels, 2) by stores refusing to sell material that they deem offensive, and by 3) record companies refusing to back materials that they deem offensive.

Outside supporters also have a lot to do with what sells and what does not sell. In the recent Time Warner/Ice-T controversy, Time Warner had to deal with many different interest groups. This is because media companies are now publicly owned, meaning that they are responsible to boards of directors, Wall Street

See CENSORSHIP, page 19

All work and no play

Working students must balance school with full or part-time jobs

BY TIM ANDREWS

Picture yourself getting up at 8 a.m. Monday. First, you struggle to make it to your nine o'clock class, your ten, your eleven. After a brief hour for lunch you slide into your one o'clock, your two, and then finally your three. After that long day of scholarly activity, the typical student looks forward to a relaxing evening of casual study or lounging around and perhaps some television. Yet, some students do not have this luxury. Some students spend a full day in classes then go to work at a service-oriented, probably minimum wage job. This is the working student.

The students who work their way through school have a double challenge.

First, they have to meet the academic demands placed on them by school. Second, they have to set aside time to make the money required to pay for their education. There are twenty-four hours in a day, and 168 hours in a week. If they have a job and school work, utilizing this time becomes a challenge for the working student. The rest of their schedule breaks down to being; a limited amount of free time to enjoy and a reduced social life. As a result, they have to learn to manage this time wisely as well.

"I can't devote as much time

to my studies as I like," said Pam Costantini, 21 year old social work major in her junior year at Mansfield.

Costantini works six days a week during the semester. On a given day she can be found doing office work at West's Hotel and Lounge, serving deli sandwiches at Starting From Scratch, and studying in the library. Costantini has a "rough time" juggling school, work, and a social life.

"It takes a lot of energy to run from one job to the next, especially when I have to go to school too," Costantini added.

Working students also have to

most 30 hours a week, carries an 18 credit course load, and volunteers four hours of her week being a "friendly visitor" to the elderly and a literacy aide to adults with reading problems.

Between work and school, the time utilized takes its toll on the students.

"Working had both a positive and negative effect on me," said Dale Brundage, 25, who graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in mass communication from Mansfield in December of 1993. "There were times I knew I wouldn't get my schoolwork done. There were also times when

assignments would keep piling up because I was busy at work. Also, there were days when I'd miss class, but I'd still go to work."

Every student has to learn basic skills in college. One of these skills is time management. This is the ability to utilize time wisely and effectively. Whether that time is used for schoolwork, socializing and being involved with campus organizations, or working at a job is up to the student.

"Students have to learn to integrate the demands of school with the demands of the job," said Bill Chabala, director of university counseling. "Working and going to school are both choices the students have made. Students choose to work, students choose to go to school."

Chabala helps those who do both to "show those students how to integrate these choices to the best of their ability."

"It's a catch-22," Busteed said. "You run yourself ragged to stay in school, but school sometimes ends up



PHOTO BY JANENE HERZOG

Pam Costantini (r) is a junior at Mansfield University. She also works six days a week during the semester at two different jobs in order to help pay her way through college.

find time for essential things such as sleep and rest. Budgeting time and expenses become very important skills they develop.

"In college, you don't get a night's sleep, you're constantly napping. Days run right into one another," said Erin Busteed, who graduated from Mansfield in 1993 with a B.A. degree in mass communications. "I'd like more free time to go out more and do things unrelated to school or work," said Costantini.

But balancing school and work doesn't allow it. Costantini works al-

being on the back burner. Work overcomes. You need an education to get a good job with good money, but you have to work (a lesser job) to get by and to pay for that education."

Because she has to work so much, Costantini said, "I go to the library to get ahead so I'm done by the end of the week. What I don't get done I can finish over the weekend."

Chris Tibbits took the extreme approach to working and going to school. "I'd take a full load of classes, work 40 hours a week loading boxes for United Parcel Service, and drive to Allentown every weekend to work 20 hours at Dorney Park," said Tibbits, 22, who couldn't seem to find any free time. "I wouldn't be ready to study until midnight, and to get any sleep I had to cut classes." Tibbits withdrew from school this semester due to, "financial difficulty, mostly," he said, "I was also tired of trying to mix classes and work." Finding free time isn't the only problem a student faces in their quest for an education.

"I paid for school with loans, which I'm paying back now. I'll be in debt until 2004," said Brundage. "I worked about 40 hours per week my last semester, before that I averaged 20 to 30," Brundage added.

"I paid for school through loans, my jobs at Berrigan's and Mark's Brother's, and Uncle Sam," said Busteed. "I had to work (those jobs) to pay my own way because mom and dad couldn't foot the bill. I usually paid everything on my own."

Working students perceive their situations to be more difficult when compared to that of a non-working student.

"Students whose parents pay for everything are well-rested, and they have the time to study more," said Busteed.

The big difference between working students and other students is how they integrate on campus.

"Generally, the working students aren't 'campus students.' For them, balancing time and school becomes more critical," said Chabala. "Students who have parental support are more active in campus groups and activities," he added. "Conversely,

working students focus more on courses and assignments."

Yet, Most working students concur with Busteed. They assume students who don't work have it easier and working students don't have the luxury of free time like non-working students.

"I agree, I think I've earned a great deal by myself. Working your way through school is more beneficial than having your parents hand you everything," said Brundage.

The concept of pride, fueled by a student's ability to overcome all of the obstacles he or she must face, is a universal feeling among the working students.

"I think a lot of kids work harder at school when they have jobs," said Tibbits. "Academic success means more to someone who puts himself through.

If you can do that, you get a sense of pride that you did something on your own. If you screw up, it's on you not your parents."

Yet, what still holds true is the working students' firm belief that they have stronger character and drive than those students who did not have to work.

"I think working students need to be respected more than kids who have their parents pay for everything," said Busteed.

Working teaches responsibil-

ity to students.

"I think you're more responsible by the time you graduate," said Costantini. "By that time you've had job experience, you've worked with other people, you're more prepared for 'real life'."

On the other hand, students who do not work develop these characteristics as well.

"Students who have help from their parents can develop the same dedication and abilities as working students," said Chabala. "The students build these skills on their own. Many non-working students have strong character and a terrific dedication to academics."

According to Chabala, the pressures faced by working students are not greater than those faced by the students with parental support. Their pressures come from different sources

"Pressure is something we impose on ourselves," said Chabala. "Students who have parental assistance can feel the same pressures as working students, only their pressure comes from different sources."

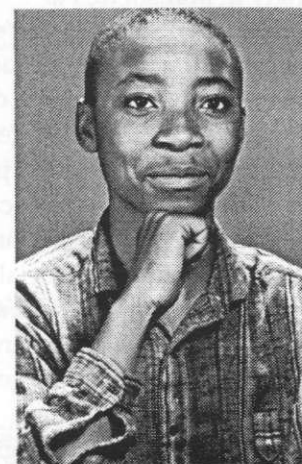
Brundage and Busteed have both graduated with, "a sense of pride," that they did it all, "on their own," and they're ready to move on to 'better' jobs. On the other hand, Costantini will keep plugging away at her education and her jobs. As a matter of fact, she's going to work right now. □



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Is there a social life at MU?

In the absence of theatres, malls and nightclubs, students have to find their own entertainment

BY MEGHAN CURRAN,
RACHEL LARNED
AND KIM RYAN

Kelly Bland, a tall, brown-haired 20-year-old girl remembers her first day at Mansfield University in Fall 1991. "It was the first time I had been here since orientation. I was a little nervous, but I was excited at the same time. We all know about those wild college parties we heard about when we were younger, and I was ready to experience college life for myself."

Three years have gone by. Bland is a junior elementary education major and her views of college life in Mansfield have changed dramatically. "Wild parties, night clubs, fancy restaurants, malls or even a movie theater, not in Mansfield," Bland said with a smile. "I always hear my friends at home complain that they have nothing to do. I told them that they don't even know the meaning of 'nothing to do' until they have visited Mansfield University in Mansfield, Pa."

Bland's story is one that's commonly repeated by Mansfield students; there simply isn't enough to do for entertainment. Like most colleges, MU students socialize at fraternity parties or enjoy having a drink at the local bar, Mark's Brother's. But other than that, students complain their social lives have been reduced to midnight snacks at Dunkin' Donuts, curing a hangover with a McDonald's hamburger and shopping at Wal-Mart. Some students complain the lack of things to do leads to increased use of alcohol on campus or encourages them to go home for the weekends. But people who live here - the hoopies, as the college students affectionately call them - tend to like their small town as

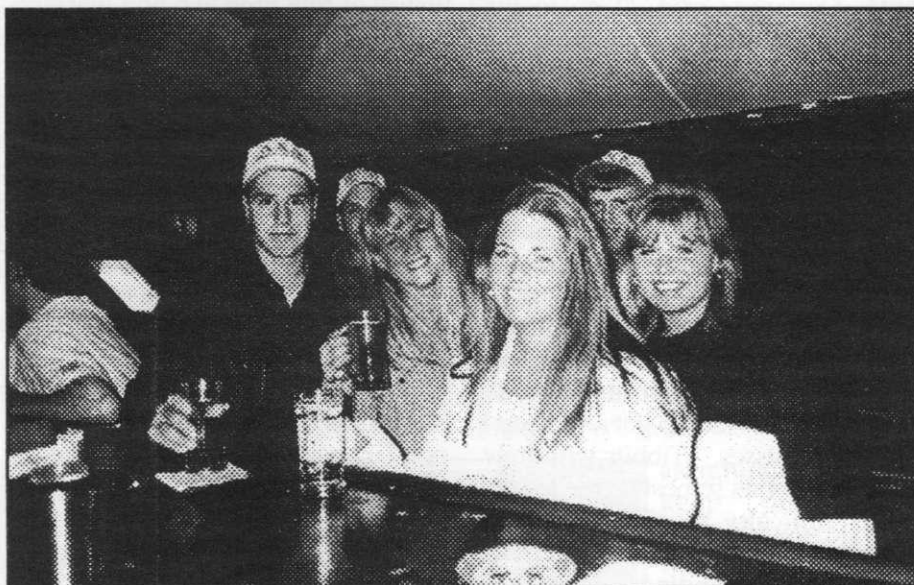


PHOTO BY RACHEL LARNED

MU students enjoy a drink at Mark's Brother's, the only bar in town.

it is and are resistant to change just to satisfy the students.

"Mansfield, Pennsylvania is a rural area, and the people who live here are conservative by nature," Associate Director of Housing Operations at Mansfield University Carmen Bianco said. "The students may feel Mansfield doesn't have as much to offer as other college towns because, in many ways, it doesn't." Bianco said that Mansfield does not have a great deal of money to put toward the entertainment of the college students. Students here must make due with what is offered or make their own entertainment.

Bianco said that many of the students who stay here on the weekends traditionally choose alcohol as a means of entertainment. "Many students say that there is nothing else to do. I feel this excuse is a cop-out. Student Activities offers alternatives to drinking that most students do not take advantage of." Alcohol alters perceptions, as well as decision making, Bianco said.

Michelle Bower, a fourth year

student at the university said, "I go to fraternity parties to socialize and drink with my friends. Drinking is part of the social atmosphere-it is what everyone does. Some might call it peer pressure, but I believe that I am just adapting to my surroundings here at MU."

There are many reasons why students go home on the weekends, making MU a "suitcase college," Bianco said.

"The town of Mansfield has not adapted to the social needs of the students," Bianco said.

Also, there are students who have financial responsibilities that obligate them to go home. Still others go home because they do not find the MU party scene very enticing.

"I go home almost every weekend because I have to work," said Wendy Phillips, a freshman. "If I was given the choice I would probably go home anyway because it gets boring going out with the same people to the same parties all of the time."

"A lot of students need jobs to help pay their tuition," Bianco said. "There are many students who go home

on the weekends to work, usually out of necessity. Going home is cheaper for many students. The food is free, and it tastes better than the cafeteria food."

Bianco agreed that there are several means of entertainment that would definitely enhance the social life in this town. "An arcade, a fitness club, a nice restaurant, or even a night club would be excellent additions. Unfortunately, there's not enough money in this area to provide these services," Bianco said. "Students need places where single people meet single people."

Students agree with Bianco. Although food chains and department stores have been added to this rural area, many students at the university feel that there still leaves a lot to be desired of the social as well as the entertainment level of the town.

Marisa Steinas, a sophomore at Mansfield said, "A movie theatre might be a good alternative to drinking on a Saturday night. It would also

create a more suitable place to take a date than Pudgies."

Mansfield Mayor Ronald Remy said that the Mansfield community is not willing to invest money into entertainment for young people. "College students are just visiting here. You are the guests in the community. The residents have been living here for generations."

But not all students feel like guests. Joseph Krelner, a third year student at Mansfield University, calls Mansfield home. "I live here at school nine months out of the year. I can't even begin to sum up the amount of money I have given to this school, and this town. Between my friends and I, we have probably supported all of the food places by ourselves."

The students at Mansfield University have chosen this school for many different reasons and nobody ever said that an excellent social life was at the top of the list. Bianco said that there are a great deal of students who come here for hunting and fish-

ing. Then there are students who come here for the strong education, music and nursing programs the school has to offer.

Despite the complaints and lack of entertainment, most Mansfield students have made the best with what they have. The college years are for making friends and creating memorable experiences. Adding another bar or even a movie theater may be entertaining, but it won't change the person you are.

Amy Fisher, a senior Human Resource Management major who is now doing an internship in Sayre, Pa. realizes that she misses life at Mansfield.

"I did a lot of complaining about the social life when I was in school, but my friends and I always seemed to have a good time. I went to fraternity parties, and I always knew who would be at the bar. Mansfield may be small, and there may not be a lot to do, but here I had some of the best years of my life." □

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Second Seasons

Some MU athletes find one sport just isn't enough

BY TARA HUMMEL

As Beth Guiliani, Mansfield's standout basketball guard, approaches the foul line, the hush of the crowd hints at the importance of the event. It's the final game of the season and the last opportunity to make one last free throw in a career of so many.

Since her freshman year of college, she has been an asset to the women's basketball team. This season she reached a career milestone, scoring more than 1,000 points.

In most cases, this type of swan song is the crowning event in an athlete's career - a chance to be recognized by the fans and teammates for the contributions of a four-year career.

But, unlike most senior athletes, Guiliani will not be saying farewell to her sports career. She has one more season with her friends, for as soon as she steps off the basketball court, she'll pick up a bat and glove and begin her last softball season at Mansfield.

Guiliani isn't the only athlete on the Mansfield campus that competes in more than one sport. She is one of a small number of dual sport athletes at Mansfield who not only love the sports in which they compete, but also see the benefits of increasing speed and staying in shape during the off-season.

Coaches of dual sport athletes believe the athletes are special because they sacrifice so much for their love of sports. These athletes admittedly give up much of their time with family and friends to devote more time to their sports. Not only must they juggle their time with studies and practices, but they sometimes find themselves placed in a difficult position with coaches and teammates. But for most of them, the love of sports and the desire to compete as long as there is a team to play on overshadows the difficulties that arise.

"I have played a number of sports throughout my life," Guiliani

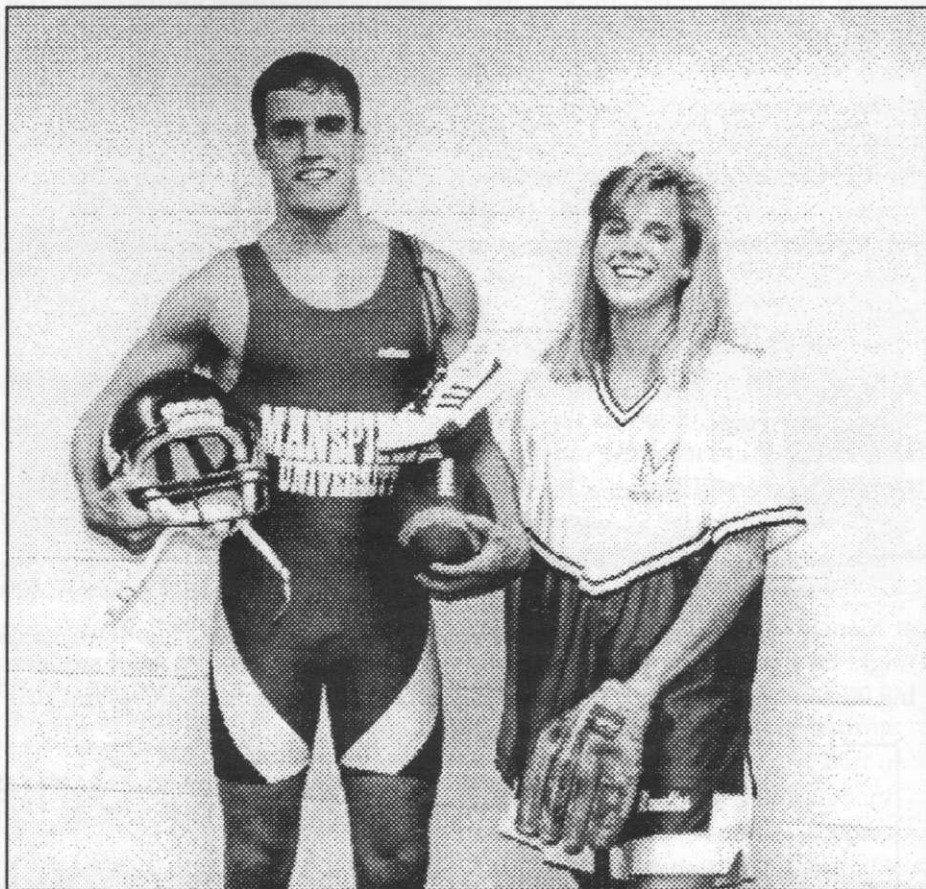


PHOTO BY TARA HUMMEL

Mark Doherty and Beth Guiliani, two of MU's dual sport athletes.

said. "Since I was in eighth grade, I have been a starter in four sports in an academic year. I gradually cut down my activities to three sports because our seasons became combined and I had to give up soccer. It only seemed natural for me to continue this practice at the college level."

Most dual sport athletes at the college level have continued habits that they acquired during their high school years. Mark Doherty is an MU football player who also runs track. He came to MU intending to focus on football, but had little trouble reverting to a multi-sport athlete.

"I was recruited to play football for Mansfield," said Doherty, a receiver for the Mountie football squad. "I was then approached by the track coach and asked to run after the foot-

ball season ended. It was a good move on my part because it kept me busy and in shape during the off-season."

According to some coaches, many dual sport athletes at the college level were also two or three sport athletes in high school.

"When I recruit for a particular sport, I look for the dual sport athletes at the high school level," said head softball and field hockey Coach Edith Gallagher. "It is very uncommon to find an athlete that specializes at the high school level. The really serious athletes need the aggressiveness of more than one sport."

Gallagher isn't the only college coach that looks for the multi-sport athlete when recruiting. She said the majority of coaches believe that single sport athletes who center their

attentions on one sport in high school do not have the same desire to excel that the multi-sport athletes do. The dual sport athletes strive to better themselves in all areas. They don't pretend to know everything there is to know.

Once these multi-sport athletes reach the collegiate level, then they tend to specialize. They will have a dominant sport at which they excel and another sport that they participate in because they enjoy it and it keeps them in shape during the off-season, according to Gallagher.

"The majority of the dual sport athletes that I have worked with usually are extremely efficient at one sport and just enjoy playing the other one," Gallagher said. "These athletes generally use the second sport as a shaping up sport or a keeping in shape sport during the off-season."

Sometimes a second sport can help the athlete improve in the sport in which they are most interested.

"I think it is a great advantage to participate in more than one sport," Doherty said. "When I first started running, it was for the continued training it gave me. I was able to increase my speed during the off-season and keep in shape for the fall. Then I discovered that I had as much fun running as I did playing football."

Some former multi-sport athletes feel once they quit their second sports they actually lose a competitive edge.

"Being involved in more than one sport does keep a person very busy and in better shape than most single sport athletes," said Terra Chapman, a former basketball and softball player who now focuses on softball at Mansfield. "When you go from playing two sports back-to-back to only playing one sport, you tend to lose the endurance that your body built up. You become lazy and have to fight hard to gain back what you lost."

Coaches tend to agree that one-sport athletes lose their fitness during the off-season.

"Athletes that are single sport athletes have to be watched more closely in the off-season than dual sport athletes because they forget very quickly that they need to keep their

bodies in condition all year," Gallagher said. "Single sport athletes end their season and spend the next two seasons partying and losing all the strength and endurance that they spent the season building. Their hard work goes down the tubes."

One problem that does occur involves the dual sport athletes and the coaches of their respective teams. The fear of losing a key player to injury is a strong reason why some coaches don't like having their athletes playing second sports.

"The most difficult thing that must be dealt with when an athlete is involved with more than one sport is the relationship between the two coaches," said Gallagher. "Not all coaches want dual sport athletes on

Some former multi-sport athletes feel once they quit their second sports they actually lose a competitive edge.

their teams. They tend to fear that the athlete will get hurt in another sport and won't be capable of giving their all."

Doherty feels lucky his coaches have supported his desire to compete in two sports.

"I have never had any difficulties with my coaches, because my running helps in my football performance," Doherty said. "The fear of not getting everything from an athlete sometimes overshadows the good that comes from an athletes' involvement with two sports."

Although competing in two sports helps athletes in a variety of ways, it does have its setbacks.

"Every dual sport athlete whose sports are back-to-back must, at some point, be involved with both the teams at once. If the coaches can't put their feelings aside, they are going to cause the athletes to feel tremendous amounts of stress. Coaches should do all they can to keep a good relationship

between themselves so the athlete doesn't suffer," Gallagher said.

Team members of dual sport athletes find themselves in a difficult position when their teammate returns to the team from another sport. Some may find themselves giving up their position when the athlete returns and others may find themselves off the squad entirely. Resentment may result among these team members.

"Although I only played two sports my freshman year, I did notice that there was some resentment toward me among the other players," Chapman said. "I could understand their feelings. I had just walked off the court and onto the field and took over a position that another girl had played in the fall. I'd resent someone doing that to me, too. It often did more damage to the team as a whole than to me as a single player."

Resentment is more obvious to some players than it is to others. Sometimes it is more a feeling than a show of resentment.

"I don't think there is any resentment toward me because track isn't a team sport in the same manner that basketball and softball are," Doherty said. "I run more for myself than I do for anyone else. There isn't really anyone that will be losing a position when I come in."

According to some former dual sport athletes, the academic courseload of a major has a great impact on how well these athletes adapt.

"I was a dual sport athlete when I came in my freshman year," said Kristen Harlow, former field hockey and softball player. "I was also a nursing major. My courseload and my practice schedule didn't blend well together and I fell below the required GPA and I had to give up my athletics. There just wasn't enough time in the day for everything I had to do."

With practice, schoolwork, and activities, time management becomes an important skill for dual athletes.

"Being involved with more than one sport doesn't give me the same freedom as single sport athletes," Doherty said. "I'm actually in three sports because indoor and outdoor

track are two separate sports. I have to do a certain amount of work every night or I fall behind and have difficulty catching back up. In that respect, my involvement with more than one sport helped me to budget my time wisely."

College athletes do not have the same freedom that they had in high school. These students are usually some distance from home and, during their in season sport, they don't have the time to go home and visit their families. Dual sport athletes are much more aware of these facts than other athletes. The dual sport athletes are always in season. They have a responsibility to their teams and their coaches to be at every practice and every game. Some feel that their lives are not their own.

"I don't think that my social life has been affected too much by my dual sport involvement, because I still have the opportunity to party on the weekends," Guiliani said. "It has affected my homelife a great deal. I never get to go home, and even when I do, I must continue to work out. I really don't get to spend time with my friends or my family."

The athletes agree that the drive behind the dual sport athlete isn't an ego trip or an emotional need to become immortal.

Dual sport athletes have a love for sports in general and like to be physically fit. They gain a certain satisfaction in being faster than they were the year before and breaking other records that have stood out in time. They enjoy pushing themselves until they feel that they have reached the pinnacle of their athletic potential.

Guiliani said the two loves of her life are television and sports. As a little girl, she spent hours in front of the television watching Wide World of Sports on ABC every Saturday with her father and her brothers. She claims that her brothers were probably her greatest influence in sports.

"They pushed me to the point of exhaustion and pain, and I played to prove to them and to myself that I could do anything. Then I discovered how much I loved sports and I was glad they had pushed so hard."

Pain and exhaustion aren't the only results of a dual sport participant. There is the thrill of accomplishment for some.

"I think that I am a much stronger runner than I am a receiver, but I love playing football," Doherty said. "In my first year as a receiver, I made several key receptions that helped my team to victory. This seems very small when I look back at my running career."

Since Doherty's first season, he has accomplished more on the track than he could possibly dream of accomplishing on the football field. He has continuously broken track records and qualified for division and state competitions for three years.

At one point in Doherty's career, he thought about the Olympics. The idea was soon forgotten because of the lack of sufficient training facilities here at Mansfield, but the knowledge of what might be within reach has never quite disappeared.

The dual sport concept is not one that is right for everybody. Some athletes try it and find things don't work out and then they center their attention on one sport.

"The hardest thing that I had to deal with was the coaching change that occurred my sophomore year," Chapman said. "I was recruited for

both softball and basketball, but when the coach left, the position was not filled by one coach. Each team had a separate coach. I lost a scholarship and my position on the basketball team. I then centered my attention on bettering myself in softball."

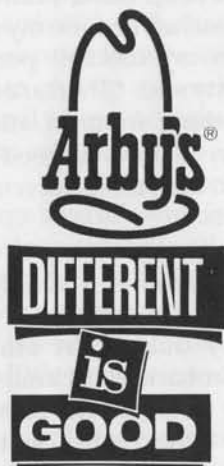
Some athletes may have no choice in whether they are single or two sport athletes, but the ones that do have an easier time adjusting to the end of a season.

"I don't think that I really excelled in one sport more than another," said Guiliani. "I think that both my careers have been very balanced. I do have one season of softball that I must finish, but I don't see any great accomplishment on the horizon. I just want to finish on a happy note."

Only a few weeks after shooting her last foul shot, Guiliani, now wearing pinstripes and cleats, stops at the entrance of the gym. She reflects on the basketball season that's just ended. The lights are out and the crowd is gone. The hoop net hangs quietly in the darkness.

She realizes that her athletic career is coming quickly to an end, but the end hasn't come yet. She smiles and throws the doors wide to let the sunlight in. Then she turns away and jogs toward the softball field. □

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WHY ASK WHY MU'S DRY?

BY TRACEY BELLESFIELD

A young man in his junior year of college prepares to settle down into a plush easy chair in front of the television. This has been his first attempt at relaxation in a long while. It has been a hectic day filled with classes, meetings and tests. With a look of sheer exhaustion written on his face, he grabs a bag of pretzels, a box of Oreo's, and a six-pack of beer before settling down for the evening.

On the majority of college campuses today, this young man would be breaking the law even though he is of the legal drinking age. With increasing rates of students developing alcohol abuse problems, more and more colleges have started adopting "dry campus" policies. No one on a dry campus is allowed to serve, consume, or transport alcohol at any time.

This policy sounds good to the students' parents, but in effect leaves fewer places for students to go to drink, less personal freedom on the student's behalf and raises many unanswered questions. The students become curious and wonder "why is my college campus dry?" Next they want to find out "who made the decision to keep it dry?" The final logical question is "can it ever be changed?"

Most students at Mansfield University in Pennsylvania would like to see their college become a wet campus. This small, rural state college has been dry all of its 125 years, according to President Rod Kelchner. The town of Mansfield itself only became wet a little over a decade ago.

"My brothers and I would definitely like to have a wet campus at Mansfield," said Tim Burke, a senior Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity brother. "I think that if you're old enough to drink, you should be permitted to do it on campus. That would end all of the sneaking around."

"I would like to see a wet campus, but the students need to be better educated about alcohol. Some of them are still too immature to be drinking,"

said sophomore Daniel Mendonça, an exchange student from Brazil.

Tricia Slusser, a junior resident assistant in a female dormitory, said, "I would support the idea of making our college a wet campus. In the beginning students would probably abuse the new privilege, but after the novelty wore off, they would start to drink more responsibly."

Despite these views, the administration sees things differently.

"I honestly think that most students prefer it (the policy) this way because the policy we have meets their

they have at college, stress from their classes, and personal problems that they bring with them from home.

Even though the university has been established for many years, few students have ever challenged the ban on alcohol.

"The rules have been questioned but never actively pursued," Kelchner said.

The most recent attempt occurred in the early 1980's when a group of students tried to get a pub put on campus. Kelchner said the state's Liquor Control Board told the students



PHOTO BY RACHEL LARNED

Three Mansfield University students share a drink off campus.

needs. They know the administration is only looking out for the student's best interests," said Joseph Maresco, vice president of student affairs. "Students actually like it this way but won't admit to it because that's not the cool thing to do. Personally, I would never support a wet campus."

Still, students want to drink and they do so for many reasons. "The predominant (reason) is peer pressure," said Carmen Bianco, associate director of student housing and alcohol education.

Bianco went on to explain that students think that alcohol gives them an adult image when they consume it. Other students drink because of the newly discovered personal freedom

that their university could try to apply for a liquor license with their president's consent, but the application would most likely be turned down.

Besides this requirement, the Chancellor of the State System of Higher Education would have to make the final approval, which the students would most likely not get. After hearing this, the interested students failed to continue their fight.

According to Kelchner, each state college in Pennsylvania makes an individual choice as to whether or not their school will serve alcohol.

"Since this last incident, no one has openly discussed trying to change the campus alcohol policy," explained Kelchner.

The administration believes that a dry campus is best for everyone and has what it feels are good reasons for not allowing Mansfield to become a wet campus.

"Our main reason is that more than half of our students are under the legal drinking age," Kelchner said. Maresco concurred with this, adding that he thinks the percentage of under-age students may be as high as 85-90 percent. Kelchner explained that the university would spend too much time policing under-age drinkers and not enough time on other important things such as campus safety.

"We also hope to help eliminate alcohol abuse among students," Maresco continued. "Having worked on a wet campus before coming to Mansfield, I've seen how destructive alcohol can be to students."

Maresco and Kelchner both feel that by having a dry campus, students wouldn't be faced with as many social pressures from their friends to drink.

Some other reasons that may hinder a college becoming wet have to do with expected law violations.

"At least 75-80 percent of all crimes I see on this campus are alcohol related," Maresco said. Occurrences of violence and vandalism also rise when students have been drinking, as do alcohol-related attacks and illnesses. Other annoyances, such as increased noise, vandalism and custodial problems, increase as inebriated students become careless.

"All of these factors detract from a student's educational pursuits, which is why they are here in the first place," said Maresco. "By having a dry campus we can help to minimize this inappropriate behavior."

A university's percentage of liabilities also rises on a wet campus. According to Bianco, universities usually need extra insurance coverage when they are wet because of law suits and any alcohol related injuries.

There is also a new awareness among today's students. More of them have started to realize that they don't need to consume alcohol in order to have a good time. Both Maresco and Kelchner agree that Mansfield has a

conservative student body that lives in a conservative community.

"Many students today don't feel the same need to drink that their predecessors may have felt. There is a new awareness," Kelchner said.

"I think there is less peer pressure today on those who choose not to drink. Students have become more responsible and no longer feel obliged to drink when they go to a party," Maresco said.

A recent article by Jon Marcus of The Associated Press agreed with this point. It said that some college students at other universities are electing to have alcohol-free parties, are attending more coffeehouses, and, in general, are becoming "more wellness conscious." The universities support these student-organized programs, which also include dances and discussion groups, and have recently begun to fund them.

At Mansfield, a non-alcoholic dance club called Zanzibar was opened on campus. The club stays open until 2 a.m. on weekends and offers students an alternative to parties. The recreation center also stayed open all night so as to accommodate students who would rather shoot hoops than guzzle beer.

"Zanzibar gives students an alternative to drinking," said Bianco. "Now they have another place to go to meet people, dance, and socialize, just like they do at a party, but without the

alcohol."

Scott Bixby owns the only bar in Mansfield. Marks' Brother's Restaurant and Lounge has been operating in Mansfield since 1979 and was one of the first businesses in the area to be awarded a liquor license in 1981. Bixby sees his customers at the bar as a fair mix of students and townspeople.

"I have a captive audience since most of my customers live within walking distance of the bar," Bixby said.

If Mansfield were to become a wet campus, Bixby thinks his business might decrease.

"It would certainly be a lot calmer on my end because more students would be drinking on campus," Bixby said. "If the town of Mansfield was still dry, there would probably be more drunk driving accidents because more people would be driving under the influence."

To avoid such accidents, Mansfield sponsors alcohol education classes to inform students on the effects of alcohol. Bianco teaches these classes which are mostly conducted during a student's freshman year.

Bianco said that his alcohol education methods emphasize abstinence. If students still insist on drinking, then he informs them on how to drink responsibly.

"We want them to know that they have a choice of whether to drink or not," Maresco said. □

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Off the Beaten Path

BY JEANNE SPENGLER

Although the sun is shining and the day is warm, the shade from the enormous pine and hemlock trees cool the air on the West Rim hiking trail. The ground is still damp from the recent spring thaw and the sweet, pungent smell of damp leaves is in the air. A few yards away, a small clearing overlooks one of the most spectacular views in Tioga County.

As you look out over the vast expanse of the Pennsylvania Grand Canyon, a bald eagle takes flight from its nearby perch and soars past at eye level, then descends into the 1,000 foot deep, 50-mile gorge. Both sides of the canyon appear painted with various shades of green. Sugar maple and beech are mixed with hemlock, birch, white pine, and oak to fill the canyon walls with their canopy. As the eagle reaches the bottom of the canyon, its image is reflected in the water of Pine Creek, which flows through the canyon. The winter thaw has left the water fast and furious, a startling contradiction to the peaceful surroundings at the top of the canyon.

Each year, the natural history, beauty and superb trails attract more than 300,000 hikers and visitors to the Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania. Each hiker has their own reasons for packing up their gear and stepping onto the hiking trail. They are tired of their office or home and need to get away for awhile. Parents take their kids hiking to show them nature and teach them how to take care of the environment. Artists want to paint the awe-inspiring vista that the area provides. Some want an adventure in a rustic, natural setting. The Grand Canyon is inviting for all of those reasons. And you don't have to be an expert to have a good time. All you need is a good pair of hiking boots and a love of nature.

Why hike the Grand Canyon?

"Hiking gets you off the beaten path, and gives you a chance to get out on your own. You can pretend you're Lewis and Clark, or Daniel Boone," said Chuck Dillon, a well-known local hiker and author of several books on

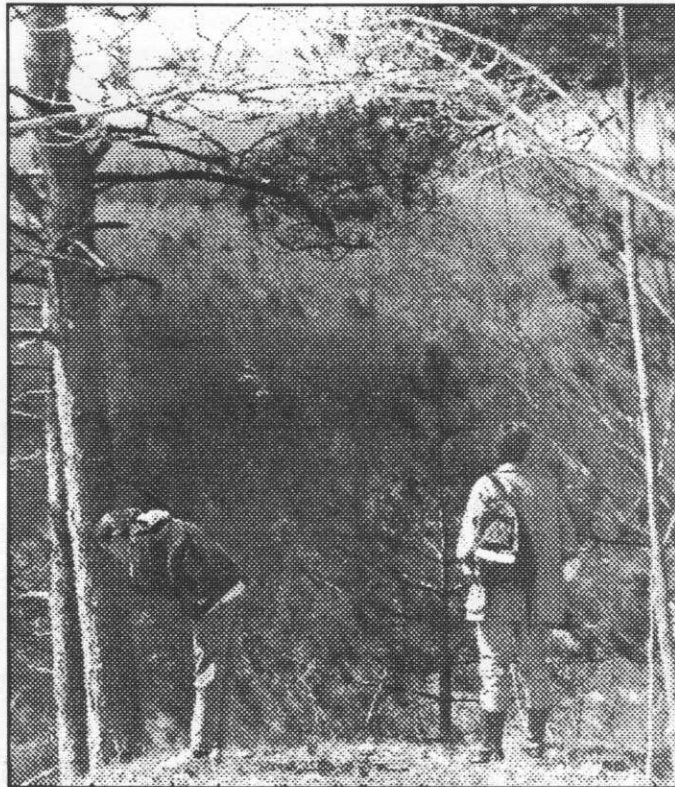


PHOTO BY JEANNE SPENGLER

Hikers overlooking the Pennsylvania Grand Canyon.

hiking. Dillon also owns Pine Creek Outfitters in Wellsboro, Pa, which gives guided hiking trips.

Aside from traversing through the woods on a personal adventure, what makes hikers go out into the wilderness and walk, sometimes for days, leaving their normal lives behind?

"People hike because they like the scenery, the waterfalls, or because they like to be in the woods. Some just don't want to be around other people," Dillon said.

"Lots of people hike for different reasons," said Steve Farrell, the Grand Canyon of Pennsylvania park manager. "They hike for their health, to relax their minds, and to commune with nature." Hikers can get a first-hand look at nature by observing the thousands of different kinds of plants and animals that live in the canyon.

They can also get a glimpse of the ancient life that inhabited the area by looking for fossils from the last Ice Age along the stream. "A variety of fossils may be found along the stream and on the trails. The fossils give visitors a chance to look at ancient plant and sea life," Farrell said.

In the last 15 years, ospreys and bald eagles have made a comeback into the area, successfully living and raising young just miles from the Grand Canyon. And in the early 1980s, the river otter was reintroduced to Pine Creek. "Many people that canoe or raft see the river otter. They are not uncommon anymore," Farrell said.

Sheryl Shourds, who owns Canyon Cruises, a rafting and hiking outfitter in Wellsboro, said that she and her husband have seen as many as 14 different kinds of ducks on Pine Creek. The most common is the American merganser. She said they are also the most entertaining.

"The mergansers love the rapids. They swim through them, then fly back up and swim through them again," Shourds said. It may seem like they are just enjoying the fast moving water, but they are really looking for food. Mayflies, the duck's main source of food, hatch on the rocks that lie in the rapids during the spring and summer seasons.

Many other species of wildlife make the Grand Canyon their home, and are normally spotted by hikers.

Deer, turkey, mink, bobcats, porcupines, raccoons and squirrels also inhabit the area. Bears are also seen occasionally in the region. Dillon has seen a few bears, but the closest he ever came to them was when a startled sow and cub ran past him about 70 yards away. Bears are afraid of humans and try to avoid them, so they are not usually spotted, Dillon said.

Aside from the large variety of animals that live in the Grand Canyon and the Tioga State Forest, the plants that grow there are equally as interesting. Two rare varieties grow in the area.

A small variety of wild pea plant, which is on the endangered species list, grows on the east side of the canyon. About five years ago, a rare variety of alder bush was found growing amongst some old foundations on the east rim of the canyon. This bush lives in only two places in Pennsylvania: Bucks County and here.

According to Farrell, the canyon inspires the natural artist in some of its visitors. "Many artists take their cameras or paints on the trails with them," Farrell said. "I've even seen people carry instruments on the trail with them. For whatever reason, they want to hike down to the bottom of the canyon and play their instruments."

For many, the canyon's attraction is in its peacefulness and serenity. "Being away from the phone ringing, and experiencing God's nature is the best part of the canyon," Shourds said.

The best way to experience the beauty of the canyon is to see it all by foot. Each year, many people don their hiking gear and set out on the hiking trails to see all the sights of the Pennsylvania Grand Canyon firsthand.

Trails for everyone

For beginners and those who do not want a difficult hike, the two state parks that rest on the top of the canyon provide guided trails, walkways, and a safer, more civilized descent to the bottom of the canyon. Leonard Harrison State Park, located on the west side of the canyon, has two trails that guide people through the park. There are also maps and trail

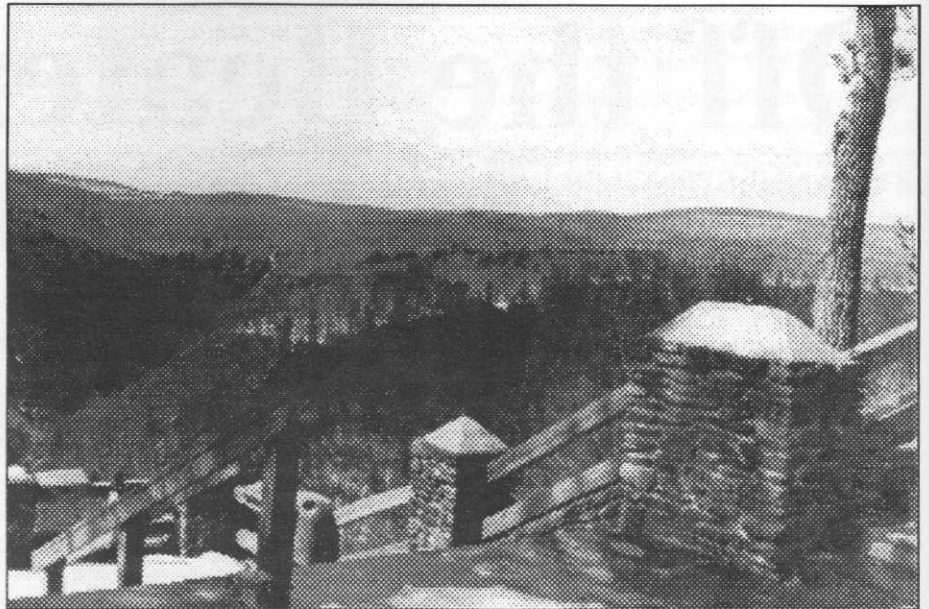


PHOTO BY JEANNE SPENGLER

A view of the Pennsylvania Grand Canyon.

guides located throughout the park that provide the difficulty levels of the trails located throughout the canyon, as well as how to get to them and where they lead to. There are trails that take you to the vistas that are admired and photographed year round. Most of these trails can be used for day hikes. For more advanced hikers, there are 160,000 acres of untamed forest and 375 miles of hiking trails to suit your ability and take you where you want to go, whether it be around the top of the canyon or straight down to the bottom of it. There are several trails that are perfect for overnight hikes or for longer backpacking excursions.

The West Rim trail, which is 30 miles long and blazed with orange, follows the west rim of the canyon from Ansonia, Pa., to Route 414, which is 2 miles south of Blackwell, Pa. On the average, it takes three to four days to hike the west rim.

The 85-mile Susquehannock loop trail takes about eight days to hike. This trail runs through Potter County, between Denton Hill ski area and Cross Fork. These and other trails are popular with backpackers for their length and scenery. Each of these trails can also be broken up into shorter trails, and even day hikes.

According to Dillon, the easiest and most popular hiking trails are on the west side of the canyon, at Colton

Point State Park. "There is easy access from the road, the trail is relatively flat and goes along the edge of the Grand Canyon, and there is one mile of continuous vista," Dillon said.

On the other hand, the most difficult trails are those that wind up the wall of the canyon from the bottom because they are so steep, according to Dillon. Trails that are old and not maintained can also be extremely confusing, because many of the old trails run together and criss-cross. Hikers may start on one trail and end up in old stream beds, or on another trail, with no blazes to guide them. Blaze are used to guide hikers on specific trails. They are usually present as a splash of bright orange or red on trees or landmarks, so hikers know that they are on the right trail. Some trails in the area also use blue.

"There is no maintenance on a lot of trails, and hikers need to be able to read maps for these areas," Dillon said. He also stressed the importance of knowing how to use a compass because it is easy to get lost, especially on flat ground. If you are hiking in a group and lose your way, you should not split up, Farrell said. Hikers should also mark trails when they switch to another trail, so they can find their way back. Staying on marked trails is not only safer and smarter for the hiker, but it also helps preserve the area's

natural resources.

"Our main concern is keeping people on the trails," Farrell said. Because people have a natural tendency to take shortcuts, they walk off trails, creating soil erosion, damaging plant life, and at the Grand Canyon, depositing sediment into the stream. People can also seriously injure themselves if they climb out onto rock ledges, or if they don't have on the proper footwear.

Another problem, especially confronted by first time backpackers, is deciding what to take with them, according to Dillon. He said that he tells people to "go through all of their things and take out what they don't need. Go through it again and get it down to the bare essentials, then throw half of that stuff away."

In Dillon's newest book, *Short Hikes in Pennsylvania's Grand Canyon*, he gives each trail in the canyon a difficulty rating. He also points out some of the features of the trails, and gives some history of the area. Included with each trail description is where to park, how long the hike generally takes, and any other special information about the trail. Each trail also has its own map. He has hiked every trail in the Tioga State Forest, and is considered by some to be the foremost authority on hiking in the

area.

Shourds said that she and her husband bought Canyon Cruises in 1987 because of their interest in Pine Creek and the Grand Canyon, and because they wanted to help preserve the natural beauty of the area. Ed McCarthy, nicknamed the "King of the Canyon," had started the business in 1948, and was one of the first people to make rafting on Pine Creek popular. McCarthy was featured in *Life*, *U.S. News and World Report*, *National Geographic*, and several other publications for his expertise in nature and the outdoors. He was considered the best guide in the country, according to Shourds. "When the Kennedy family wanted to tour the Hudson River in the 60's, they immediately called Ed," Shourds said. McCarthy died in the early 1980's.

Dillon's interest in the area's natural beauty led him to buy Pine Creek Outfitters in January 1984, after he realized there weren't many services for hikers. "We started running shuttles to hiking sites, and providing other services for hikers," Dillon said. The Outfitters now provide waterproof maps of trails, guides for areas, and Dillon's books, which give people 30 to 60 options in different parts of the area, so no area is overused. In the future, he hopes to extend his collec-

tion to five or six volumes to include all of the state forest systems he has hiked, including the Susquehanna State Forest and the Tiadaghton State Forest. In addition, Dillon's business provides canoeing and rafting trips, and maps for bikers and cross country skiers.

Camping, rafting, canoeing, biking, skiing, fishing and hunting are also enjoyed by visitors to the Grand Canyon. The Canyon Country Campground, on the east rim of the canyon, is located on Route 660, nine miles west of Wellsboro. It is about one mile from the canyon, and a walking trail takes you from your campsite right to the canyon's edge.

Fishing and hunting are also popular to campers and visitors to the area. Pine Creek is famous for its trout fishing, and hunters can track turkey, deer, and bear in the fall season. Winter at the Grand Canyon provides numerous cross country skiing trails, and there are also downhill ski areas in the region.

Helpful hints

Although hiking on the Grand Canyon can be a fun and exciting experience for everyone, there are several dangers that hikers should be aware

See **HIKING**, page 38

This sign welcomes visitors to the Turkey Path, one of the Pennsylvania Grand Canyon's many hiking trails.

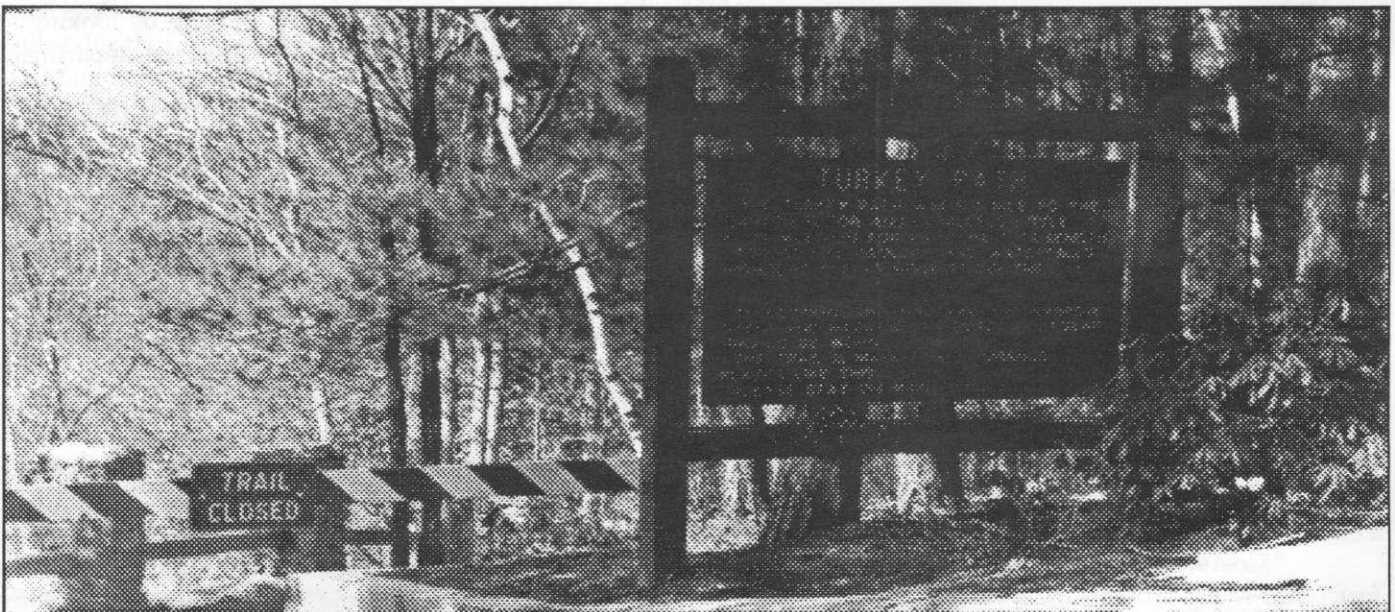


PHOTO BY JEANNE SPENGLER

Fashion's no statement at MU

Some students are trendy, but most are fashion victims

BY JENNIFER DUCHMAN

Clothes make the person, so what kind of people are at Mansfield University? Spend a day sitting in South Hall mall and you might be surprised to find fashion queens that coordinate their shoes and purse, never wearing white shoes after Labor Day and finding all their styles from the runways in Paris. There's plenty of grunge wearers with flannel shirts and combat boots. And like many of their student peers, the largest group could be called fashion victims - people who have no fashion sense whatsoever. The numerous fashionless dressers share Mansfield's campus with the trend setters, those with the latest styles, often creating an interesting and comical mix of fashion statements.

These are only a few examples of some of the different kind of people who are on Mansfield's campus. Not all people fit into those categories, but all people have their own flair for style.

Fashion comes and goes. Styles change as quickly as people change their clothes. Do Mansfield students really care what is in style; do they create their own style, or do students at MU have no style?

Walking around campus there are many different kinds of looks that people project through clothing. Oversized flannel shirts, faded jeans, vests, and sweatpants for those 8 a.m. classes are all popular at Mansfield. Students choose their own style of clothing for comfort, to make a statement, to be trendy or because of economic reasons. No matter why a person chooses their clothing, the trendy clothes can be spotted at malls and in fashion magazines. The definition of style is different for each individual. According to Webster's Dictionary, style is "a distinctive quality; to cause to conform to a customary style."

"Most students dress for comfort," said Mary Trowbridge, professor of clothing and textiles at MU.

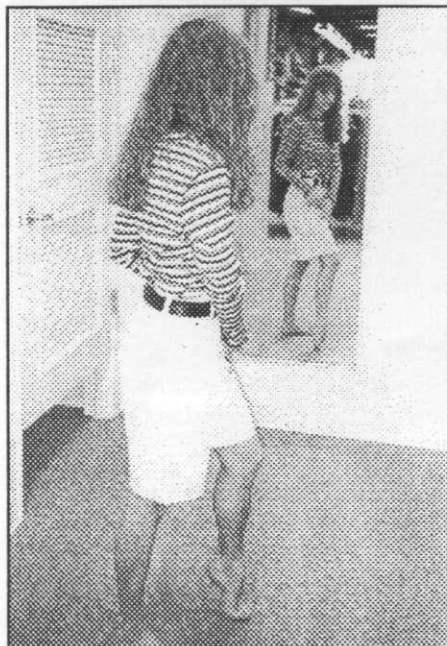


PHOTO BY JENNIFER DUCHMAN

A look at current fashion trends.

"Clothing worn by the students is fairly conservative compared to other state colleges, such as Kutztown."

Students can be placed into categories according with their class status, Trowbridge said. By the time a student leaves college, their style of clothing has changed considerably from the time they entered.

Freshman and even sophomores wear clothes that are right out of a teenage magazine such as *Sassy*, Trowbridge said. Freshman and some sophomores dress like they are still in high school.

By their junior year, students know their own style, whether it is trendy or if it is sweat pants. Seniors dress more professionally because they are getting ready for the real world.

"I dress for style and comfort," said Peggy Schultz, a junior at MU. "I usually wear jeans and a shirt because I wouldn't go around campus wearing a dress."

Only a few students wear clothing to make a statement, whether it is political or personal, Trowbridge said.

Students at MU are behind in fashion times, said Rachel Clark, a senior majoring in fashion merchandising. Most students are not trendy. Mansfield is behind in style by a year or so. What is hot at MU has been long gone in New York.

Since fashion changes overnight, many students cannot keep up with all the different changes and get stuck in a time warp, becoming fashion victims.

Many students wear the clothes they have because of economic reasons, Trowbridge said. It is impossible for college students to keep up with all the changes because the cost will become tremendous. Most students struggle with money and simply don't have it to spend on the latest fashions.

"Cost is a very big factor in the clothing that I buy," said Colleen Healy, a junior at MU. "I cannot afford to buy new styles every time I go to the mall."

Malls are good places to go to see what is in style, Clark said. Most stores have what's in style up front, close to the exit, so when people walk by, they can see all the new clothing that is in style.

"When I'm shopping, I notice all the new clothes," Healy said. "I notice what is in style by looking at what is in the different department stores."

What's hot for this summer, according to both Trowbridge and Clark, is the babydoll look, with the emperial line, tight shirts, very full skirts, earth toned colors, bell bottoms, and textured looks. Different blends of fabrics, getting away from natural fibers, are the kind of materials that will be in style this season. Layering clothes, such as a short vest over a body suit, will be the in look.

Men's clothing is easier to monitor because there are less changes, said Clark. A change in a collar or cuff is a big deal. Men's clothing has become more wild. Color is starting to become a factor. □

CENSORSHIP, from page 5

analysts, pension fund managers, powerful lawyers, distributors and the advertising community.

When Ice-T's album "*Body Count*" (formerly called "*Cop Killer*" but changed at Time Warner's request) was released, but many people, including the President of the United States George Bush, blasted Time Warner. According to an article which ran in *Rolling Stone* magazine, Bush attacked those who "use film, records, television or video games to glorify cop killing." Police organizations across the nation and their supporters pulled out of Time Warner's stock and lobbied for others to do the same. Also, Chrysler refused to renew its \$30 million ad campaign.

Besides Ice-T, other artists have recently had the feeling that they were being suppressed. Sometimes controversy over content can actually help an album sell more copies. The 2 Live Crew's album "*As Nasty As They Wanna Be*" sold more copies after it was banned in 1990, then it did before the ban was imposed.

CONTROVERSY OVER CONTENT

Television can be and is controlled by Congress, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department and the courts. Control of programming and censorship of content can also be exercised by the individual stations and staffs, the Code Authority and the Code of the National Association of Broadcasters, according to "*Television*," by Barry Cole.

While television is the one of the most censored mediums, it probably is also the medium damaged the most by "controversy over content."

Just days before a controversial episode of NBC's "*Quantum Leap*" aired, several advertisers clearly uncomfortable with the show's theme, which included a man traveling through time and being "placed" in someone else's body, informed the network that they were withdrawing commercials worth a total of \$575,000 from the episode. In 1989, ABC lost \$1.15 million when sponsors withdrew

from an episode of the drama "*thirtysomething*" that featured two homosexual men talking in bed.

Another television show that has recently come under fire is MTV's "*Beavis and Butthead*". The reason for the controversy stems from an incident that happened a few months ago, where an unsupervised five-year-old decided to play with matches and started a fire that killed his infant sister. The boy's mother claims that the boy had been watching an episode of the show, when Beavis started playing with matches while saying "Huh huh - fire's cool!"

MTV took two decisive steps in dealing with the controversy surrounding the show. First, it moved the show to a later hour; and now before every episode a disclaimer says, "Beavis and Butthead are not role models. They're not even human. They're cartoons. Some of the things they do would cause a real person to get hurt, expelled, possibly deported. To put it another way: don't try this at home."

Censorship has been an issue since long before there was a mass media. But today's mass media, experts claim, magnifies the issue because much of the material in question is available to everyone. People who support freedom of expression argue that

it's wrong to limit speech and expression just because it offends certain people.

To make censorship a non-issue, something utopian would have to happen, according to Gertzman. "Everything offends someone. But what we have to do is to have everyone trust each other. Also, we can not continue to punish artist creativity," he said.

But in some instances, that is exactly what is happening. □

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The Freshman 15: myth or reality

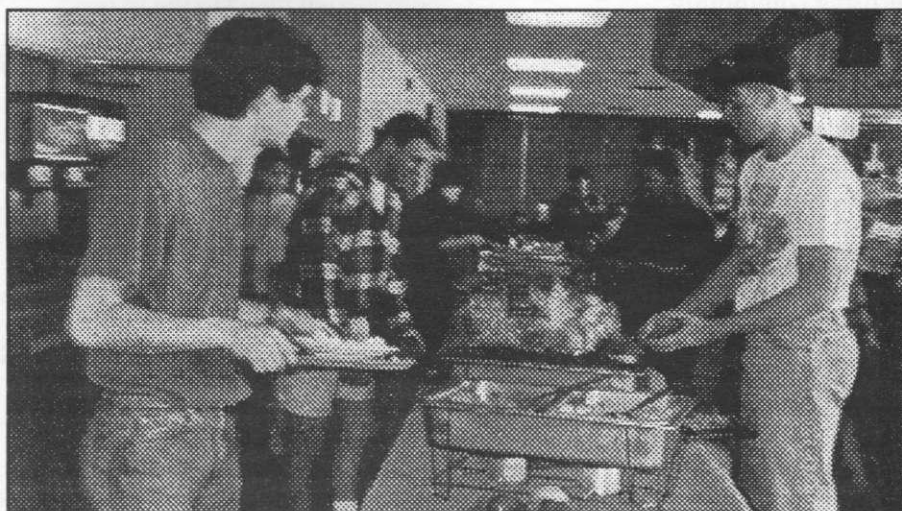
BY JENNIFER DUCHMAN

Danielle Moyer is a freshman at Mansfield University who may not be much different than other first year students. She's from a small town in rural Pennsylvania, studies music, a popular major at Mansfield, and at 19 years old, she's been confronted with many of the same adjustments to college as other freshmen. One of these adjustments has been in her eating habits. When she came to college, one of the things Moyer left at home were her established eating habits and exercising routines. The "nutritious" foods her mother made her eat were not as appealing as the foods available to Moyer at college. Now, Moyer can eat what she wants to eat when she wants to eat it. Oreos became common snacks, study was interrupted by trips to the vending machine, and chocolate was there any time.

Moyer, a young woman of medium height and build, found that she began to gain weight shortly after arriving at Mansfield and soon became unhappy with her appearance. It's not that she had become overweight, she just began to feel uncomfortable with the extra pounds and how they made her feel. Still, she found dieting was very hard because there was always food available in the dorm or dining hall. As much as Moyer wanted to change her appearance, she didn't have the willpower to change her eating habits.

"I eat so much since I have been to college," Moyer said. "The cafeteria is all you can eat, so I eat. I have gained 15 to 20 pounds since I have been to college. I have no control over myself and what I eat sometimes."

Moyer's dilemma is common to many first year college students, claim students and experts in eating and nutrition. The phenomenon even has its own name - "The Freshman 15." Its symptoms are quite standard. It strikes freshman, generally females, who are away from the discipline of home for the first time, who consume large quantities of fatty foods and ex-



Many students gain weight when they go to college because of the food they eat.

PHOTO BY JENNIFER DUCHMAN

cessive amounts of alcohol. This increased consumption is compounded with a lack of exercise and willpower to eat better and work out more. The resulted weight gain can have both long term and short term effects, but the good news is the Freshman 15 can be avoided if students eat properly and establish an exercising regiment when they get to college.

"There is a great change going on with college students," said Cathy Wright, dietetic program director at MU. "The change of environment and the lack of discipline are the main reasons why college students gain weight. Students are unsure of how to deal with being away from home for the first time."

Students eat food that is accessible and tastes best. Unfortunately, these foods are usually high in fat, and no one is monitoring the amount of food a student is eating. The different food services, fast food restaurants, and vending machines on and around campus are some of the most convenient places that students go to get food.

"Your mother isn't there to tell you what to eat," Wright said.

Most of the food that students eat fits into the high-fat, low-nutrition category, said Richard Anderson, director of dining services at MU. For example, the greatest amount of food eaten in the dining hall is hamburgers

and french fries. In one week at the main cafeteria at MU, 950 pounds of fried potatoes, such as french fries, and 210 pounds of quarter pound hamburgers were eaten by 1443 students who have meal plans at the university. In comparison, students only eat 481 pounds of vegetables in one week.

What the cafeteria serves reflects what the students want to eat. The dining halls don't serve entrees that are not popular with students. However, there are plenty of healthy food choices, such as fresh salads, fruit, and low-fat offerings called "Treat Yourself Right" meals. Unfortunately, these are not the most popular choices.

"Students have no will power. It's amazing what students prefer to eat," Anderson said. "The healthy choices are all over the place, but like anyone else, students choose what is not always the most healthy."

In comparison, the food MU offers its students is like many other college campuses.

Susannah Baker, in an article in *American Demographics*, wrote that the popular foods on college campuses are cookies, fast food, cereal, and pasta, because it can be hidden by different sauces.

Certainly pasta is a familiar offering to MU students. It can be eaten for dinner every evening, an entree right at the end of the serving line, just after the french fries and hamburgers.

ers. Cereal is even more available, sitting out in unlimited supply for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Although cereal can be a nutritious food, much of what is popular with the students is covered with sugar. In one week at MU, 187 pounds of cereal is eaten, of which 131 pounds was high in sugar, compared with only 56 pounds low in sugar, Anderson said.

Understanding how the "Freshman 15" is gained is the easy part, but controlling the gain and overcoming the short and long-term effects is not so easy.

Short term effects of weight gain may be attitude change, lowered self-esteem, depression and loss of motivation. "I know that I have to stop eating because I feel depressed after I eat so much food," said Stacey Filipkowski, a senior at MU. "I become upset about how I look and feel, and I become withdrawn from others around me."

According to Wright, eating disorders may also result from overeating at the beginning of college. The most common eating disorders are bulimia and anorexia nervosa. Bulimia is marked by bingeing on food, then purging by vomiting or using laxatives and diuretics. Anorexia nervosa is called the "starvation sickness." The person becomes obsessed with food, weight, and denies hunger and refuses to eat. Most patients with these eating disorders alternate between anorexia nervosa and bulimia. Both of these eating disorders are prevalent among college-age women.

"Some students are concerned about weight gain, some more than others, and those concerns lead to eating disorders," Wright said. "One person may tease a person about weight gain and the person could form an eating disorder."

Sources say that bulimia and anorexia nervosa can become a problem in college since there is no one person watching over the student. There is more freedom for the students to take control over their body.

The short-term effects of an unhealthy diet can be serious enough, but college students must also worry about the long-term effects of overeating. When a person gains

weight, there are extra fat cells stored in the body, and it is now believed that those extra fat cells will never go away. There could be possible effects later in life because of the increased level of fat in the body. Obesity is a leading cause of heart disease, which can easily lead to premature death, Wright said.

"In the long run, I know I will live longer because I am healthier," said Peggy Schultz, a dietetics major who is concerned about her health. "Because I exercise and maintain a healthy diet, my chance of living longer is greater than someone who doesn't exercise or eat right."

The alternative to becoming overweight and suffering the effects of being overweight is to exercise and maintain a healthy diet, but sometimes students take what they consider to be the easy way out and try to lose the weight in an unhealthy way.

According to Baker, 40 percent of students try to lose the weight that was gained in the first years at college by dieting. Many of the diets are not endorsed by any medical authority. Examples of these diets are Slim-Fast, beer diets, broccoli diets, and chocolate-chip cookie diets.

To avoid weight gain the healthy way, there are many options that students can follow. The best option is to eat right and exercise regularly.

"Instead of dieting, the recommendation is to not count calories but to watch the fat intake of the food that you eat," Wright said.

"Many students simply eat too much and don't exercise," said Tim Butterfield, assistant athletic trainer at MU.

One recommendation Wright made was to follow the food pyramid and exercise regularly. The food pyramid is a guide to help with daily food choices. The pyramid is designed to help people choose a moderate amount of food in different food groups. The pyramid lists the suggested amounts of food that a person needs each day to be healthy. A food is listed in boxes according to the different food groups. Besides each group is the recommended amount of food a person is to eat per day.

Eating plenty of fruits and vegetables, using lean meats and low

fat dairy products, and eating fewer fried foods are all food tips recommended by the American Dietetics Association. If a snack is needed, eat healthier foods such as fruits.

Once students gain weight, a healthy diet alone will not help them lose it. Exercise is needed to burn off the fat.

"During the summer, students are active," Wright said. "In the fall, students are not active. Their idea of exercise is walking back and forth to class and going back to their room."

Mansfield's campus has many different kind of activities available to students. Weight rooms, intramural sports, aerobics classes or taking advantage of the hills at MU's campus by running or walking up and down them can help students burn fat and stay in shape.

"I am a junior now and every time I come back to school I gain weight," said April Butcher, a student at M.U. "When I am more active during the summer time, I lose the weight. I am now trying to lose weight because I have gained 30 pounds in one year. I am really upset with myself for gaining the weight so now I am watching what I eat and try to exercise when I have the time."

Many students that were in shape in high school come to college and are no longer involved in those activities that kept them in shape, Wright said. Those students then no longer know what type of exercise to do.

Even if students walk downtown to go bowling, it is more exercise than sitting in the rooms, Wright said. Any type of activity is good.

"When I am out doing something, I know I am less likely to eat anything," said Filipkowski. "When I first came to Mansfield, I didn't know what to do, so I stayed in and ate a lot of food and gained some weight. Now I am involved in some university activities so I have less time on my hands and that gives me more control over my weight."

"I am happier with myself after I work out and maintain a healthy diet," said Colleen Healy, a student at MU. □

A winning combination

MU baseball players look to parents for support

BY JOSH LEIBOFF

Some people would say that the Mansfield University Baseball team has two strikes against it before it even steps in the batter's box.

The first strike comes from Mother Nature. College baseball has been dominated by programs from the South and West for a very long time. These teams begin playing games in January. At Mansfield, the snow doesn't even melt off the fields until March or April. The Mansfield University baseball team is still very successful.

The second strike comes from the school's wallet. The Mansfield University athletic program has always struggled financially. Out of the 14 schools in the Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference, MU's athletic budget ranks 13th. The Mansfield University baseball team is still very successful.

Even with two strikes against them, the MU baseball team comes through with the big hit year after year. The team is by far the school's most successful athletic program. In the last two seasons, the team has earned trips to the NCAA Division II College World Series. Two years ago, Mansfield was the runner-up, last year it finished fifth. With many starters back for the 1994 season, a third trip could be in the cards.

Many would say that the reason behind the success is the coaching. Rightfully so. Mansfield University Head Baseball Coach Harry Hillson has compiled a 224-122 record in 7 years. The past two years, Hillson has been named North Atlantic Region Coach of the Year.

Others would say that the players are the driving force behind the success. Twenty-six MU baseball players have been drafted by Major League Baseball franchises in the past 25 years, including six during the Hillson era. MU players hold several Pennsylvania

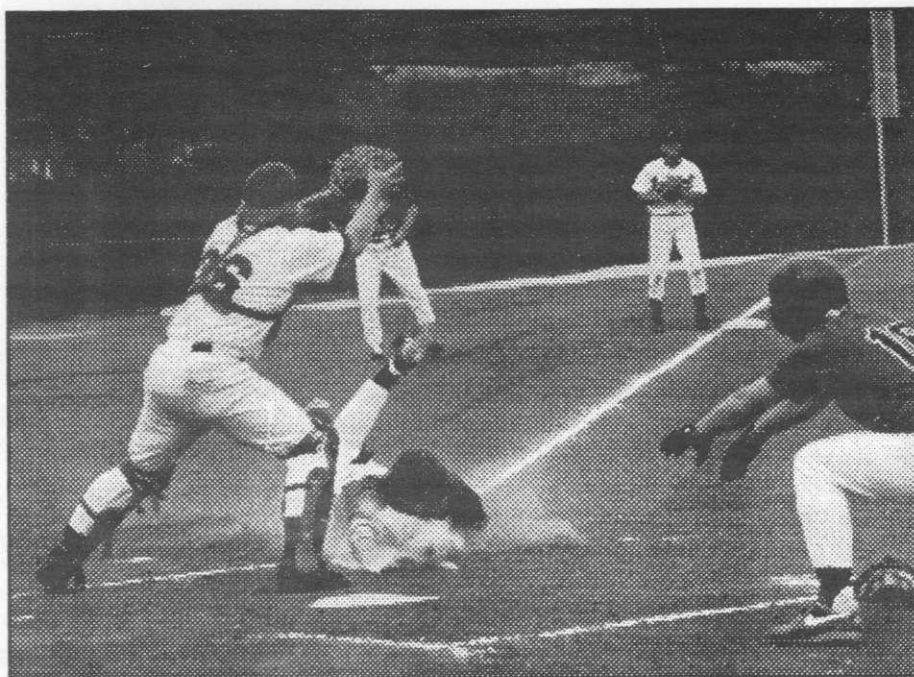


PHOTO PROVIDED

Mountaineer catcher John Michael Cook (L) attributes his success and the success of the MU baseball team to parental support.

State Athletic Conference records.

But even Hillson admits that there must be something else, another factor, that figures into the winning mix at Mansfield University.

That factor is the players' parents.

Hillson feels that parents play a very big role in the athletic careers of his players. Parents help with the team's fundraising and even help in recruiting, recommending to Hillson other players from their hometown.

"(The parents) can't pitch or swing the bat for the ball players. (But) just being close to the team is important for them," Hillson said.

Most of all, however, Hillson believes the parents' positive attitudes and support have helped in the team's success.

"We've been fortunate over the years to have a good group of parents," Hillson said. "Positive things carry over to the other people. If the parents are positive then the athlete is

positive."

It's no accident that over the seven years that Hillson has been head coach of the MU baseball team, he cannot remember having a bad set of parents.

"When we recruit, we're not recruiting just the ball player, we recruit the whole family. When a student-athlete visits, we encourage the whole family to visit. We try to make it so the parents aren't left in the dark," Hillson said.

When looking at a prospective recruit, Hillson first looks at that player's grades, then his work ethic and finally, his playing ability.

"The parents might not have a lot to do with the athlete's playing ability, but as far as grades and work ethic go, parents have a lot to do with that," Hillson said. "Hard work will show its results on the ballfield and in the classroom. If you can have a guy with good grades and with a good work ethic out of high school, then he's

going to be a good player."

As a result, Hillson has put together a team whose parents are very involved with their son's careers.

Large groups of parents travel on the team's road trips, including a week-long trip to Florida over Mansfield's spring break. The team has also had extended trips to conference and regional play-offs and the Division II World Series in Montgomery, Ala., the past two years.

"It's great to know that they're at the games," John Michael Cook, the team's all-American catcher, said. "They went to Florida, to regionals (at Slippery Rock, Pa.) and to the World Series. They don't feel obligated to go, they just do. That's what they enjoy doing. My parents make their plans around the team's schedule. They take their vacations during our road trips."

"When we take our longer trips, the parents come with us," Hillson said. "It's important to have parents there when you're travelling to different places. It's always nice to see a familiar face. When you see familiar people in a different situation, it makes the experience a lot better for

you."

Several of Hillson's players feel they owe a lot to their parents. Reserve short stop Ron Koernig is one of those players.

Ron succeeded in earning a spot on the team as a walk-on last fall. His father Bill Koernig has always had a big influence on Ron's life. He was Ron's coach in little league and on through junior and senior high school.

"(My father) is a really significant factor in my athletic career," Ron said. "Ever since I was old enough to throw a baseball, he was there to help me. I credit most of my success to him."

Bill Koernig's coaching experience comes from his own athletic past. He entered the military after high school despite scholarship offers to play basketball in college. With his own athletic days behind him, he now passes on his knowledge of both basketball and baseball to his sons.

"It's important to be there for your kids," Bill Koernig said. "What I taught Ron was the basics. Maybe other fathers were too busy to help their kids out, but you have to make time for your kids."

The teaching has paid off as Ron was a standout on both his high school basketball and baseball teams. Now that he is no longer Ron's coach, Bill has taken a backseat, but he is still behind his son.

"When Ron went out for the (MU) baseball team, I said 'Go for it! But you have to remember that you're a walk-on. If you don't make it, it's no big deal; you're only a freshman.'"

Making the team was a big deal for Ron, whose hometown is Mansfield and has watched the team's success over the years.

"Ever since high school, I've dreamed of making a college baseball team," Ron said. "Making the team was a really good personal success for me. To make it on the MU team was an extra bonus."

For the 1994 season, with the number of players returning from last year's team, playing time for newcomers, let alone walk-ons, could be limited.

"I'm really proud of Ron for

(making the team)," Koernig said. "It takes a lot of dedication. He's been a starter in sports all his life, and to go from a starter to a person on the bench, it takes a lot to stick with that."

Bill Koernig is just one of several parents who are intricately involved with their son's baseball career at Mansfield University.

All-American Catcher John Michael Cook feels fortunate his parents have taken such a strong interest in his athletic career. Cook, of Elmira, N.Y., has always seen his parents, John Charles and Linette Cook, in the crowd from the time he was in Little League.

"When John Michael was young, I used to take him to watch his older brothers play," Linette said. "I think I became more involved in sports because of my sons. By the time (John Michael) got to high school, I knew more about sports because of his older brothers."

John Michael excelled at Elmira Free Academy to the point where he was recruited by a number of Division I colleges, including Florida, Mississippi State, and Notre Dame. Eventually, he chose Florida State University.

"In a way, I thought (his decision) would be good, but in a way, I thought it would not be good," John Charles said. "Being from a smaller area, and being a northerner, it can be hard to adjust and fit in. John Michael has always dominated the sport, (but) at a school that size, you are just one of many."

John Michael enrolled at Florida State in the fall of 1991. His decision took him seven states away from his home in Elmira. The decision also took him away from his parents who would see only a handful of his games during his freshman year.

"They were there for my first game, after that I had to learn to play without them," John Michael said.

He adjusted pretty well, hitting .344 in 44 games, starting 18. Even though he adjusted well on the ballfield, there were still adjustments to make off the field as well, such as being on his own and 1,500 miles from home. For those adjustments he turned to his parents.

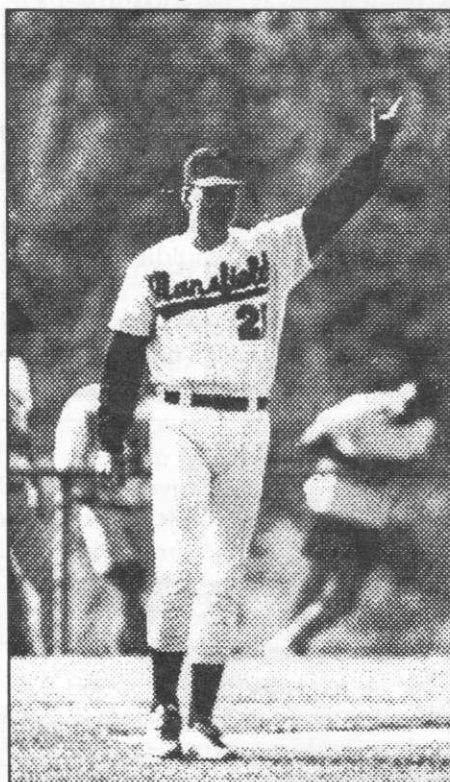


PHOTO PROVIDED

MU baseball coach Harry Hillson says that parents have a great affect on his players.

"Their support was really helpful," John Michael said. "I always knew that I could just pick up the phone and call them."

Being a part-time starter was something to which Cook could not adjust. When his coach recruited two catchers and told John Michael he was to be a part-time designated hitter going into his sophomore season, Cook saw the writing on the wall and decided to transfer.

"It was a hard decision for him to make," Linette said. "When he knew that he probably wouldn't catch, we knew he wouldn't be happy."

He eventually decided to come much closer to home, transferring to Mansfield, only a 35-minute drive from his parent's home. In his first year at Mansfield, Cook was an integral part in the team's run to the World Series. Cook hit .325, starting 51 of MU's 53 games, most of which were attended by Cook's parents.

"We're lucky that we can just hop in the car to go to his games," Linette said. "That's a good thing about his transferring, we could see him play."

Having his parents at each game also helps John Michael stay motivated.

"Whenever I hit a home run, (my father) will give me a little smile," John Michael said. "Then he'll say 'you could have hit it farther.' He pushes me harder than anyone does. It's not that he's pressuring me, he just wants me to excel and get better."

In fact, John Charles believes that having parents at games helps to relieve some of the pressure that is on the players.

"Today, in all sports, there's an awful lot of pressure on kids to win," John Charles said. "When your parents are there, any kid will try harder."

Even with all the pressure there is to win in sports, there will still be losses. Win or lose, John Charles has made it a point to show support for his son.

"You're going to have ups and downs in sports," he said. "You have to give a pat on the back when they play good and when they play bad."

As a team, the Mountaineers have been playing well the past few years. Last year, they were 38-15, with seven of the losses coming early in the season. However, they lost two of their last three games in the World Series. After the heartbreaking losses to end the team's season, John Michael turned to his parents for consolation.

"I just told him, 'Next year you'll be back (in the World Series). You'll just have to keep your head up and work hard,'" John Charles said.

Taking all the trips with the baseball team, the Cooks have developed some close friendships with other players as well as other parents. Being with the team has also shown them what effect they and the other parents have on the team.

"The support of the parents is excellent," John Charles said. "I think it helps the players out a lot. It makes a big difference. When John Michael was at Florida State, he didn't have anyone to support him, when you have someone, relatives, parents, it really helps a lot."

John Michael's predecessor behind the plate for Mansfield was Al Probst. Probst played three seasons for MU before being drafted by the Houston Astros organization.

Probst, an All-American while at Mansfield, says that his parents were very helpful to him during his collegiate career. "I enjoyed it when they were at the games, it gave you something extra to play for," Probst said.

Now that Probst is playing professional baseball, many things have changed for him. As Probst moves farther up in the Astros organization,

he also moves farther away from his parents in Avis, Pa.

"They were at every game (in college) because they were within an hour's drive. They showed support for myself and the team. Now it's hard to get (to the games). It's not as tough on me as it is on them. They'd like to be there," Probst said.

Probst's first year in professional baseball, 1992, came directly after MU's first trip to the World Series.

After being drafted in the 17th round by the Astros, Probst was assigned to play in the short-scheduled New York-Penn League with the Auburn (N.Y.) Astros. His parents got to see several games, since some were played against the minor league club in Elmira, two hours from Avis.

In 1993, his second season, Probst split time between Asheville, N. C., and Quad City in Davenport, Iowa. Despite not getting to see their son play in North Carolina, his parents spent two weeks in Quad City, watching games.

"(My parents) would like to be more involved," Al said. "I talk to my dad after every game, but he's basically 2,000 miles away. He'd like to be there, but it's just not possible. It's a good time when they do come and visit though."

The parental support of the Probsts, Cooks and Koernigs is typical of families of Mansfield University baseball players. That support is something that Hillson wouldn't want to do without.

"We've always had a lot of parental support. It's hard to imagine what it would be like without it." □

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Three bands and a campus

A taste of MU's music scene

BY DAN GRIFFIN

People always complain that there is nothing to do on Mansfield University's campus. If they have any talent, they should do what some current university students do — play in a band.

Three of the current bands on campus, the True Raspberry Killers, the Banshees, and the Peanut Gallery, not only play the standard college cover songs, but also write many of their own songs. Plus, they all get along with each other, lending and borrowing equipment and playing the same shows together.

The True Raspberry Killers

The True Raspberry Killers were formed in Fall, 1991 when singer/guitar player Scott Smeltzer and bassist Andy Fetzer met.

"We played together on acoustic guitars down in Cedarcrest," Smeltzer said. "Jeff Driscoll played percussion with us for a while, then quit."

"We were looking for a drummer," said Fetzer, "and we were walking through Butler one day and saw these drums with all of these cool stickers on it and asked whose drums they were. That's how we found Jill (Csekitz, the band's drummer)."

The Raspberry Killers come from a wide variety of backgrounds. Both Csekitz and Smeltzer played in cover bands during high school, Smeltzer in a "cheesy heavy metal band," as he put it. "We started doing more original songs in that band," Smeltzer said. "That's where I started writing songs, some of which we play in this band."

The Raspberry Killers described their music as "heavy folk", which is how Fetzer puts it, combining such influences as 10,000 Maniacs, Fishbone, REM, and Rush.

This brings in many diverse playing styles to the band's original songs, many of which are written by Smeltzer, with Csekitz and Fetzer adding their input.

"When we write the songs, we weed out what fits and what doesn't (from our influences)," Csekitz said. "We all like the same bands, so it's not as hard as it might seem."

But the music may be over for the Raspberry Killers soon. "After Scott graduates, we'll be non-existent," Fetzer said. The only way they would stay together after finishing

school is if they got a recording contract, but they have yet to have any record labels approach them. "If we heard from a record label, we would stay together, but none of us would quit school," Csekitz said.

But all three members of the Raspberry Killers say that they are having fun while they're here. "When we played Livestock



PHOTO PROVIDED

The Banshees, one of the bands here at Mansfield University. From left to right, Cristian Wellner, Doug Thomas, Perry Costello, and Eric Carpenter.

last year (1993), the wind was so bad that it knocked over my amps," Smeltzer said. "Jill and Andy just kept playing. It was quite funny." The Raspberry Killers have played numerous MAC Coffeehouses since their formation, and will be making a return appearance at Livestock this year.

But the wind at Livestock didn't stop them from continuing on with their music. "We used to practice a lot, but breaks (spring break, etc.) threw us off," Fetzer said. "We record every Saturday, so that's like a practice for us," Smeltzer added.

While they are having fun, there are some drawbacks to playing on a small campus. "There isn't a huge market for our music in this area," Csekitz said.

Smeltzer echoed his bandmates thoughts, while adding, "There is no real place for us to play off-campus, and there are not enough people at the shows".

But being on a small, rural campus does have its

advantages. "There is a lot of name recognition with the students," Csekitz said. "If you tell someone you're going to be playing, they'll probably show up."

The Banshees

The Banshees have a very confusing history, one that included two different bands and about six different people. Guitarist Perry Costello tells how it all began.

"Eric (Carpenter, the drummer) and I lived together in a suite in Cedarcrest and just decided to jam together," Costello said. "It just snowballed from there. We met Christian (Wellner, the bassist) and asked him to play bass with us, and just picked up Doug (Thomas, vocalist) somewhere along the way."

Costello played in a band in high school. "Many of the covers we (the Banshees) play, I played in that band," Costello said. "I brought that experience into the band."

Costello told of how his band writes their original songs, which he describes as folk punk. "We all write our songs," Costello said. "In the beginning, though, it was mostly Christian writing the lyrics and Eric and me writing the music. Now, it's mostly Doug and Christian writing the lyrics and Eric and me writing the music."

Like the Raspberry Killers, the future of the Banshees is up in the air. "Doug is graduating this spring," Costello said. "If we hear from a record company, that's great, we'll stay together. We'll still play together after this semester if something good should come up."

The Banshees have made contacts with record companies. "We contacted Elektra (a division of Time-Warner) and we also hear that the president of CBS Records has our tape," Costello said. "We're just waiting for a letter to see if he likes it."

The Banshees have a long list of places they've played, including shows in upstate New York and the Wilkes Barre-Scranton area. "There

were people line-dancing at the upstate New York show," Costello said. They have also played numerous MAC Coffeehouses, Livestock 1993 and at some local fraternity parties.

The college band thing is not all the fun it's cracked up to be. Being on such a small campus as Mansfield has its disadvantages. "There aren't enough people out there to hear your music," Costello said.

But small campuses do have their privileges. "People that hear you play usually come back to hear more," Costello said. "It allows you to build a following."

The Peanut Gallery

The Peanut Gallery was formed when James Keyes, one-half of the band's dual guitar attack, met up with the band's other guitar player, Paul Nolan.

"I was in a friends' room, which was next door to Paul's room. He came over with an acoustic guitar and we just fooled around for a while," Keyes said. "I wanted Kim (Kreitz, the vocalist) to be the singer because I heard her before and liked the way she sounded." The band also includes drummer Steve Hepfer and Raspberry Killers' bassist Andy Fetzer.

Keyes let Coffeehouse reviewer Mitchell Hillman describe his music best. "At our first Coffeehouse last December, he described us as 'indie-pop / alternative'," Keyes said. "But we just basically play what we want and what we like."

And part of that playing included the recording of a song for WNTE, the university's radio station, something that the Raspberry Killers played a part in, also. The Peanut Gallery was not happy with the way their song came out.

"We were there all afternoon, for like three hours, and couldn't hear ourselves in the headphones," Keyes said. "By the time we got to record the song, we were so frustrated that it came out badly."

The Peanut Gallery doesn't

need the radio station's help in recording, though. "We've recorded tapes that we were going to use for demos, but since we added another member (Andy), we're going to record them all over," Keyes said.

Keyes and Nolan write most of the Peanut Gallery's original songs, with everyone putting their say into it. "Unless it's a crucial part of the song, we'll let Andy or Steve play it the way they want," Keyes said. "We all have a little bit of input as to what we do," Kreitz added.

Kreitz and Keyes both said that a recording contract with a major label would be welcomed, but they wouldn't halt their education to do it. "We'd do it during breaks so it wouldn't get in the way of school," Kreitz said. "We wouldn't quit."

Like the other bands, Keyes and Kreitz have found that there are drawbacks to being a band on a small rural campus. "There aren't many occasions or outlets for us to play," Keyes said.

But there are also the benefits of a small campus. "Getting people to come out to the shows is easy," Kreitz said. "You just tell them that you're playing and they show up."

The Friendship

"There is a camaraderie between almost all of the bands on campus," Csekitz said. "We all know each other."

"There is a friendly competition between bands," Costello said. "It's a lot of 'my band's better than yours', but it's all in fun."

"We know the Raspberry Killers very well," Keyes said. "Their bass player is also our bass player."

Nolan is also a member of the Darkside of Funk, another Mansfield University band. This sharing of band members is something that is common with Mansfield bands, according to Keyes.

"I know Andy is in three bands and Paul is in two, but I don't have the time to do something like that," Keyes

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A look at Ron Remy

Teacher, mayor, Civil War historian

BY TINA WHELSKI

Though he's not necessarily a master of disguise, unless you consider his blue civil war uniform incognito, he is a man of many identities.

Ronald Remy represents someone different to everyone. To Mansfield University students, he's a member of the academic faculty in the education department. To the community, Remy is the mayor of Mansfield. To those who share his love of civil war history, he's a man who recreates history in living history programs. Despite these identities and many others, Remy never loses touch with what is important to him; sharing his interests with others.

"Teaching is sharing," Remy said.

Remy first became interested in teaching in his seventh grade science class when he was asked to give a demonstration. After the demonstration, the instructor asked him to do it for all of the classes.

"I enjoyed it," Remy said. "Surprisingly, the kids learned."

Remy has been sharing his talents with students at Mansfield University since 1965. He instructs photography, instructional technology, social studies and works with student teachers.

"I enjoy teaching here," Remy said.

He shares his life with his students and hopes that they will learn to share their lives with someone.

"There's a lot of people that have goals and want to make a difference," Remy said.

When he finds students that don't care, it bothers him because he

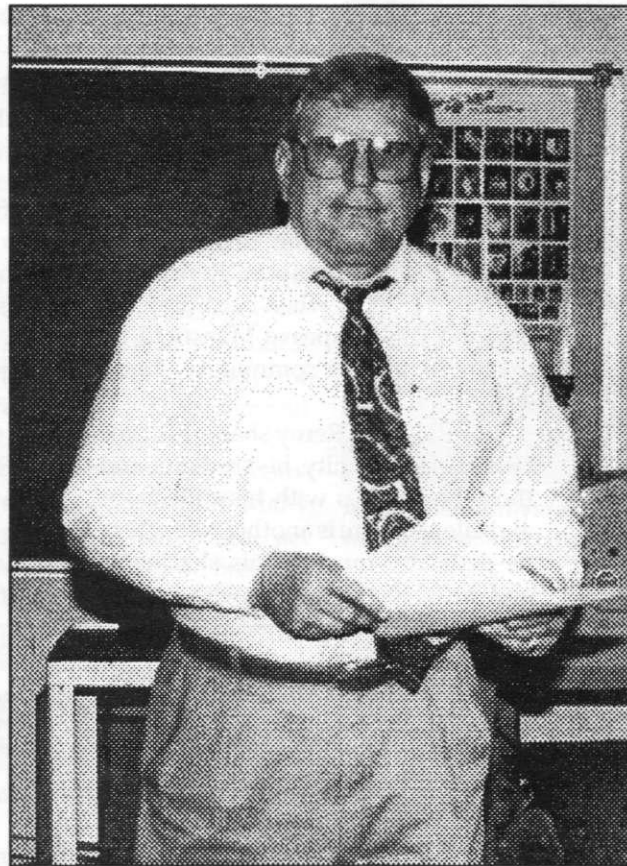


PHOTO BY JANENE HERZOG

Ron Remy, in one of his many guises: education professor.

wants them to care, Remy said.

One of Remy's other identities is as an active participant in helping to create Civil War living history programs. During these programs, participants try to recreate 1861, Remy said. The re-enactors set up a weekend camp site creating the music, songs, clothing, and food from the period. Remy wears the Union's blue uniform, a leather pouch, belt and canteen, while carrying his rifle and pistol from the Civil War.

He enjoys being with the people during the programs because it gives him a chance to share his interest and also to learn from others. Most of the participants have a deep interest in

the war, and study specific areas of it. "These people are authorities on these historical events," Remy said.

Remy organizes one living history program in the fall at the Grand Canyon, but participates in them year-round. Remy said that he will be participating in at least 10 living history programs this summer. He enjoys these programs as a hobby and they serve as a means of teaching.

It was meeting an actual Civil War soldier that sparked Remy's interests initially.

"When I was a little boy, in first grade, my father took me to a Memorial Day parade," Remy said, "He introduced me to a Civil War soldier."

Remy enjoys adding accessories to his own Civil War collection, which totals about 500 pieces, some of which he has brought to some of his classes. He lets the students use his collection of memorabilia to recreate history themselves in the classroom.

One thing that has always impressed him about the Civil War is how many people volunteered to go to help someone else; they weren't asked to go, Remy said.

One of the highlights of his living history career was the opportunity to appear as an extra in the movies "Glory," and "Gettysburg," Remy said. He played a Confederate soldier along with about 2,000 to 3,000 other people. Remy said that he was able to find himself in the pictures after looking a few times.

Remy shares this interest in the Civil War not only with his friends at the recreations, but he has also

brought it to Mansfield University. Remy has created a group called the Civil War Roundtable. The group discusses history, watches video tapes and is planning a field trip to Gettysburg, Pa., Remy said.

While Remy is quite active in this interest, it does not prevent him from exploring other pursuits, like his collection of American Indian artifacts which consists of spear points, arrow points, tomahawks and tools that they used.

"It's another interest in history," Remy said.

He is curious about what the American Indians left behind.

"They (artifacts) will be here forever and we won't," Remy said, "The Indians have a saying that only the mountains will be here forever."

Remy admires the self sufficiency of the American Indians. They didn't have a lot to work with; mostly stone, leather and bone.

"They were very unwasteful," Remy said. "We can learn by studying them how wasteful we are."

The identity of a photographer is another form Remy takes. He especially loves wildlife and sports photography. Some of his more challenging subjects included a large rattlesnake and alligators, Remy said.

The danger of photographing these animals is reduced because he uses a telephoto lens, which allows him to be farther from his potentially fatal subject.

Photography is a natural extension of another love of his; traveling.

"Travel and photography tie in closely," Remy said. You photograph what you see and share it, Remy said.

"I like seeing places that I've read about or seen in books and videos," Remy said "All of a sudden you realize it's real."

Things like Rome's Coliseum, the Vatican's Statue of David and the Sistine Chapel are some of the sites that have become more real to him through his travels.

There are responsibilities aside from his recreations and teaching that Remy takes great pride in. Remy is in

his fourth term as the mayor of Mansfield.

"It takes every minute of your spare time," Remy said. He is responsible for the safety of the community, both the students and townspeople, Remy said.

Remy became mayor at the request of some townspeople to run for the position. He was the president of the fire department and ambulance association and the chairman of the July 4th parade. People saw the work he did and took notice of his interest in the community.

"Some of the town fathers asked me to be the mayor," Remy said.

His goal when becoming the mayor was to improve Mansfield by making it a better community, Remy said.

Though Remy shares his time with the community, his students, and those he touches with his collections and talents, there is another role where he dedicates much of his sharing to and in which he beams with bright-

ened pride when speaking about. This is his role as a father to his four-year-old daughter, Danielle Marie.

"She's the apple of my life," Remy said with a glow on his face, "We share experiences."

One experience they share together is the living history programs. Danielle, along with Remy and his wife, Nancy, dress up for the time period. Danielle dresses as a girl would have during the Civil War with a bonnet, long dress, white gloves, and a basket, Remy said.

Danielle has also begun to enjoy travelling with Remy, but for reasons of her own.

"She liked the lake because she could feed the ducks," Remy said smiling about Danielle's trip to France with his wife and him.

The two also bike ride, hike, shop and take pictures together. This year she'll experience camping for the first time. They'll camp in the back yard until she gets used to it, Remy said.

Remy wants to expose Danielle to different things, helping her develop an appreciation for them, just as he enjoys an appreciation of many things.

For the man of many hats, including a Union cap, and with the great desire to share with others, life presents a challenge as he tries to do it all. But Remy enjoys the challenge. He believes in living life to its fullest, because, as an American Indian saying warns, "only the mountains will be here forever." □

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THEY PLAY HARD!

Recreational Sports at MU

BY MICHAEL DAVIS

On any given night during the school year, Decker Gymnasium is filled with athletes. Some are there to recreate the competition they miss from their high school years, others are there to stay in shape, yet others are there to get away from the stress of schoolwork, to meet new people and to have a little fun.

These athletes, ranging from the super jock to the people that appear not to be the sports type at all, comprise the hundreds of MU students that participate in intramural sports. Intramural, or recreational, sports is a way for students to take a break from their individual studies and compete in a team environment.

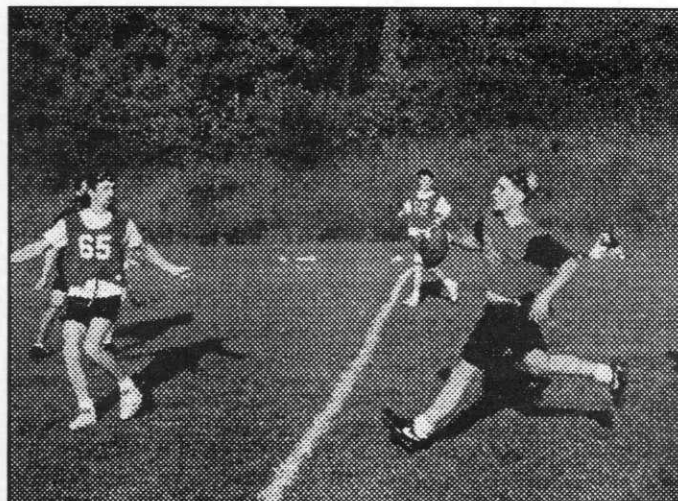
One of the biggest reasons that the students compete in intramural sports is for the competition itself. Many games that are played in the men's basketball league get quite intense, which is the reason that sophomore Brendan Schulte plays.

"During the basketball play-offs last semester, our team was playing our hardest, and as a result, I ended up blowing out my knee during the game," said Schulte. He said that he is not able to play any sports until next year. "It makes me crazy thinking that my team is playing without me this semester. I love being part of a team, especially one that works so well together."

Hugh Schintzius, recreation director at MU for all 22 years that the program has existed, stated that he is "the guy that organizes the fun."

"It is their (students) nature to want to be active," said Schintzius. "Some people just like the competition....the thrill of victory, and the agony of defeat."

Eric Dunkle, a sophomore at MU, stated that there are many things to do on campus, but not that many give you the opportunity to compete like intramural sports do. "I have played intramural volleyball and softball for the



A Mansfield University student eludes would-be tacklers in a game of recreational flag-football.

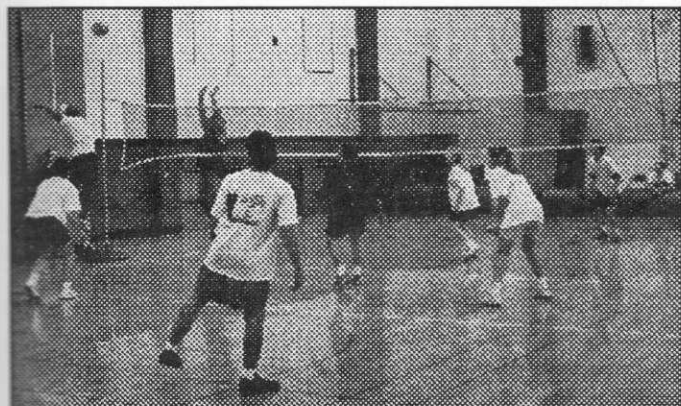
past two years now. And it is something that lets me relieve my stress and get away from the books for a while," he said.

Dunkle also stated that there has to be a balance between schoolwork and extra-curricular activities because, "Everyone needs a break on a regular basis."

Missy Englert is a freshman education major who competes in intramural volleyball. "I'm glad that they offer intramural sports for women, too. It helps to keep me in shape and I have met so many people that I wouldn't have if I didn't play," Englert stated.

Mark Wheler is a freshman at MU and he, like Schulte, is involved with intramural basketball. "I recently had surgery on my shoulder and playing recreational basketball has done a great job in helping my shoulder heal," Wheler said. "I also like the fact that there are officials and scorekeepers, because I am not able to play for the university team. It's great that we are offered a chance to play organized ball."

John Clee, a freshman at MU, stated that he isn't one of the greatest athletes in the world, but he has a lot of fun playing intramural sports. "It's great to be able to have fun playing sports without the pressures of a coach yelling at you or getting down on yourself if you play poorly. I also like the fact that everyone plays an equal amount of time," said Clee. Here at Mansfield University, there are a number of intramural sports that are offered for the students who attend this college. Many of these include: Basketball, Volleyball, Softball, Tennis, and Flag-Football. The recreation department provides intramural sports for both the fall and spring semesters. Intramural sports can be played for many reasons. But as Recreation Director Hugh Schintzius' slogan for the program goes, "We play our best! We play for fun! We play hard! We play fair!" □



Mansfield University students enjoying a game of recreational volleyball.

PHOTO PROVIDED

CROSSROADS

MUSIC, from page 26

said.

The friendship between bands was never more evident than on one sunny Saturday afternoon this past March when the Raspberry Killers were up in Butler Center making recordings of their music. When they finished, the Peanut Gallery asked to borrow some of the Raspberry Killers equipment to do their own recordings.

"We have all, at one time or another, borrowed and/or lent equipment to each other," Costello said.

All three bands have met with much campus success, packing the Hut at Coffeehouse nearly every time they've played. The Banshees have opened for the Raspberry Killers, and vice-versa, while the Peanut Gallery will be making their second Coffeehouse appearance this April, playing on the same bill with the Raspberry Killers. "We'll flip a coin the night of the show to see who goes on first," Keyes said. "It really doesn't matter, though."

People complain that there is nothing to do at Mansfield University. These eleven students have found the time and effort to entertain us all. Next time you have the chance, listen to the music and see that there is certainly something going on at Mansfield. □

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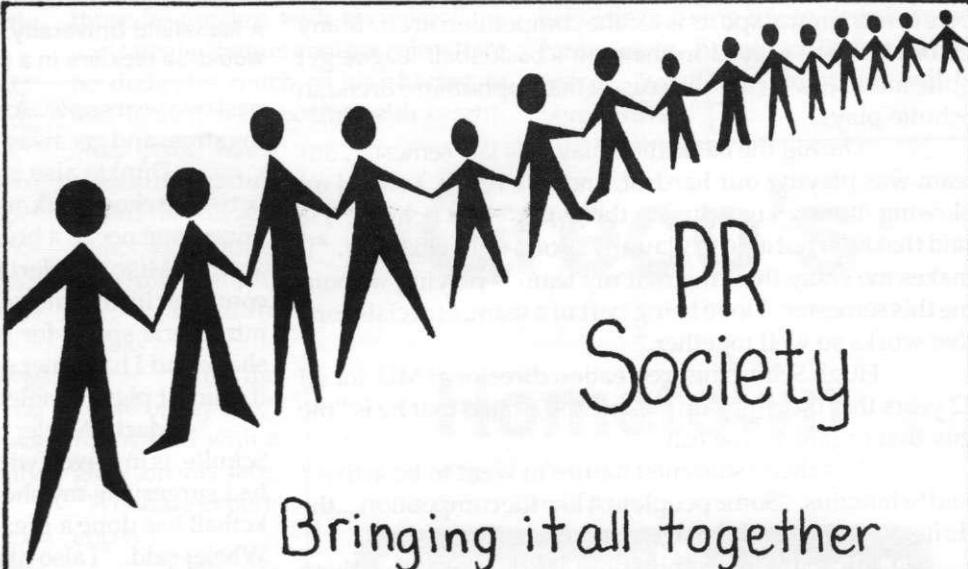
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It's not a man's world anymore

Women are climbing the corporate ladder

BY DEBI MYCHAK

Fans of Dean Young's comic strip *Blondie* found themselves entertained for years by the scattered brained Dagwood who worked in an office and Blondie, his down-to-earth more organized wife. While Dagwood earned the wages working for the fiery Mr. Dithers, Blondie ran the house and raised their two children.

For the 1950s, this arrangements mirrored society's reality quite accurately. But for the 1990s, this was not such a realistic relationship. And apparently Young knew it. For today, not only is Blondie a housewife and mother, but she also runs her own catering business. Even Dagwood would rather work for his wife than Mr. Dithers.

Blondie is a fictional example of what real women face everyday. When seeking success in their professional career, women have overcome obstacles to make it in a man's world. Some of the areas that women have made considerable achievement in are

politics, broadcasting, and law.

In politics, women have made their mark by starting out in their own way, but ended up reaching the same goal. Whether achieving success by first going through years of schooling, putting her children through college, and finally traveling the road to reach her political success later in life, women are trying to break into the "old boy's network" but breaking into it and achieving success is possible. Broadcasting professionals have many options open to them, either by becoming a professor and try to help mold the minds of future newpeople, or becoming part of a national organization to aide newcomers to this industry on finding their first job. When considering legal careers, some feel that women have it easier because females are brought up to solve problems through negotiation rather than through fighting.

One of the areas women have been making a strong appearance in is politics. Consider the upcoming election in Pennsylvania, where two women are running for the position of Governor.

One of these candidates, Katherine Baker Knoll, is a 63-year-old Democrat from McKees Rocks, near Pittsburgh. She has held the State Treasurer position since January 1990 and feels women can accomplish anything they set their sights on.

Knoll attended numerous colleges, including Duquesne University, where she obtained her Bachelor and Master Degrees in Science, Allegheny Community College, Penn State, and Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, and, although this education was business oriented, she has also taught elementary school.

Cathy Wisniewski, Knoll's spokesperson, said even after Knoll was elected State Treasurer, she was still confronted with breaking into the "old boy's network" in politics. Knoll decided she could make her mark by supporting and working to pass resolutions to hire more women and minorities in government. She also felt it important to get to work for the people by helping create seven housing and home state programs which assisted 3,000 people purchase their first homes.

"She stands by her performances," Wisniewski said.

Even many of Knoll's male colleagues in state government realize how male-dominated Pennsylvania government has been, and some support the idea of having more women in government. State Rep. Robert Belfanti, D-Northumberland County, has been a member of the House of Representatives for approximately 14 years.

"When first elected, I was able to count the number of women in politics on one hand; now there are approximately 20 women involved. There is a dramatic change, even in school board and local elections, and the numbers are ever increasing," Belfanti said.

Even though there are more women entering the political arena, Belfanti feels that women have a tougher time than men when running for an office.

"Politics is a rough and tumble game while the media is incessant in



PHOTO BY DEBI MYCHAK

Dr. Priscilla Travis, a working woman, teaches broadcasting at Mansfield University.

negative reporting about the government and politics. Women have a different emotional make-up than men which makes them more susceptible to such negative publicity," he said.

Wisniewski said Knoll has certain advantages in politics because she is a woman. "She has been a mother, business woman, put her children through college, and all of the other experiences she's had through her life have helped her more in her political career," Wisniewski said.

Belfanti also feels that women do have the chance to make a success out of their careers, especially in politics.

"Personally, I hope women will hold a prominent position in politics. I am voting for Katherine Baker Knoll for Pennsylvania's governor, which is one of the highest positions politics has to offer," Belfanti said.

Knoll is not the only Pennsylvania woman to be making big strides in state politics. Lynn Yeakel is also seeking the governor's post, and she claimed during her unsuccessful 1992 U.S. Senate bid that one reason she ran was her outrage toward U.S. Sen. Arlen Specter. Yeakel felt Specter was disrespectful of Anita Hill during Senate hearings on Hill's accusations of sexual harassment against Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas. Outside of Pennsylvania, women are making great strides in politics, too.

The election of 1992 was deemed by analysts as a breakthrough year in national politics as more women were elected to high office than in any single previous election. The number of women in the U.S. Senate more than doubled, with the election of both veteran and newcomers to politics. Dianne Feinstein, former mayor of San Francisco, made the successful jump to the Senate, while Carol Mosely Braun of Illinois was elected senator without having ever served in public office.

The Senate wasn't the only office in which women made progress. In New Jersey last fall, Christine Todd Whitman, a Republican, defeated incumbent Jim Florio to win the governor's seat. Many analysts claimed Whitman overcame two obstacles, her gender and her party affiliation, as New Jersey has long been a Democratic stronghold.

Women have also jumped into the broadcast arena with the male broadcasters, and are being seen more on television news and morning everyday. Now, when you hear the names Connie Chung, Barbara Walters, and Joan Lunden, you recognize them as easily as if the names of Dan Rather, Tom Browkaw, and Peter Jennings were spoken.

Dr. Priscilla Travis, who instructs and holds a degree in broadcasting at Mansfield University, said, "Broadcasting deals in management as well as talent. More women are getting business and law degrees, also, and these degrees are good preparation for a career in communication."

When discussing the success rate women have in the broadcasting field, Dr. Travis expressed that it is getting easier for women on the management side, but there is still a rough climb for women in the technical fields, although it is slowly getting better.

Travis advised future female broadcasters to watch different newscasts throughout the day, read extra-curricular material on subjects such as political science and have knowledge of twentieth century history.

Travis said it's a mistake to think women can break into the broadcasting field on appearance alone. "The obvious thing to look for is the style and total appearance of the television personality, but if they do not have a firm and knowledgeable grasp on the background of their story, their appearance won't really matter," Travis said. "We can teach a dog to sit behind a desk and read from a paper; what is needed are people who have a good journalism background and can write a story two minutes before air time."

Women are helped to progress in this field with the assistance of the American Women in Radio and Television, an organization with the purpose to advance the impact of women professionals in the electronic media and allied fields, and help to support and promote educational, literary, and charitable activities related to the broadcast industry.

The organization keeps its members informed of the latest job openings, conventions, and up-dates on the promotion of their fellow members. The AWRT is pleased with its 43

years of growth and development.

The legal profession, long considered the domain of men, has also become more accessible to women.

Priscilla Walrath, an attorney in Wellsboro, Pa., feels that women trying to achieve success in the legal profession have it easier than men.

"I think that women have an easier time, but it also depends on the woman's goals and her personality. Law is a lot more conducive and is taught to women when they are young girls, which is useful in learning law and how to settle things," said Walrath.

Walrath has been an attorney for the past 17 years and broke into her profession when women were just making the transition into the legal practice.

"In my class it was one-fourth women, one-fifth women in the class ahead of me, and the class behind was only one-third. Then, when I became an attorney, I was the only one in the county of the female persuasion," she said.

Walrath had advice to give to women who are thinking about entering the legal profession.

"Study - make sure this is what you want to do. It takes up a lot of your time," Walrath said. Women who have made it in traditionally male-dominated careers that generally encourage other women to follow in their footsteps, but warn the challenge may not be easy. However, the gain may be well worth it. Career women gain more confidence about themselves because of their employment, share new experiences with their families and loved ones, and, for single women, the satisfaction of being able to achieve something on your own are all important reasons why women enter careers, even those dominated by men.

Wisniewski said Knoll, when feeling distraught, quotes the words of Winston Churchill. "Never give up! There is nothing that is out of your reach." □

A hunter's paradise

Northeast Pennsylvania: A hotbed for hunting

BY ROBERT AIGELDINGER

Students at Mansfield University have been known to complain about the lack of activities on campus. But if you're an avid hunter, with nature's bounty surrounding the area, you should offer no complaints. The sport of hunting is so popular among Mansfield University students that they even skip classes to keep up with the sport. Mansfield University and the great outdoors form a

spring term, university students who hunt in Pennsylvania are given the opportunity to pursue a wide variety of game that includes everything from deer and bear to squirrels, ruffed grouse and rabbits.

Every year from Nov. 29 through Dec. 11, the state of Pennsylvania has an antlered deer hunting season, probably the most popular hunting season of all. Throughout this two week period, many Mansfield University students can be seen around campus fully

of students that will surround them throughout their four years of higher learning. But for the adventurous student who loves to hunt, Mansfield University with its quiet, secluded scenery and hunting grounds applicable for use, is definitely the place to attend.

Located in the prime hunting areas of Bradford and Tioga counties, Mansfield University is surrounded by an abundance of state game lands that would make any hunter's mouth water. Where else can you look out a window on any part of campus and be able to witness the beautiful wooded landscape of Pennsylvania forests but Mansfield University.

"Mansfield's beautiful surroundings offer not only a great view for the students, but it also serves as a tourist attraction for hunters all across the state," Joseph Schwartz, a 23-year-old criminal justice major from Lebanon Valley, said. "Both Bradford and Tioga counties offer some of the biggest and best game in the state."

Northeastern Pennsylvania is a land of great contrasts, from the gutted terrain of stripmines to some of the state's most picturesque scenes of white birch, blue lakes and moss covered woodland floors. The Northeast is a land of mountains, meadows, deep forested woodlands and farms planted with corn and wheat. This diversified habitat produces much wildlife and offers sportsman a variety of big and small game hunting.

The Northeast is home to deer, bear, snowshoe hare and cottontail. It has turkey, grouse, pheasant, woodcock, dove and waterfowl. "This part of the commonwealth is a paradise for the sportsman who likes to hunt a variety of game in settings that resemble all types of habitat from the farm areas of the Mid West to the wilds of Canada," said Ed Sherlinski, Information and Education supervisor of the Pennsylvania Game Commission's Northeast Region.



PHOTO BY TARA HUMMEL

MU student takes aim on the fall hunting season.

relationship that goes together hand in hand.

"If you're a hunter that goes to Mansfield, there should be no reason to be bored. There's such a huge amount of land just waiting to be hunted," Matthew Harshbarger, a 20-year-old business major from Watsonstown, Pa., said.

"If I cannot find a ride home for the weekend to go hunting, then I will hunt with two or three of my friends from the university who also hunt," Randy Gray, a 20-year-old geography major from Montdale, Pa. said. From the start of the fall semester and running through the

dressed in blaze orange, loading their vehicles with guns and the other necessities they will need to have a successful hunt. With the college being surrounded by woods, the sounds of gun fire blaring in the air can be heard around campus throughout this period. And if you look close enough, you might even see a hunter dressed in orange located on top of one of the mountains that surround the university.

When most students think of college, and where they will attend, their first thoughts are about what will they major in, the parties, the bright lights of a big city and the huge masses

The sport of hunting has become so popular in the state of Pennsylvania that more than a million of its residents embark into the woods each year to hunt everything from deer, bear, turkey and even small game such as squirrels, grouse and pheasants. You would think with such a high number of hunters in the state, the more popular hunting seasons like buck and doe season would be declared state holidays. Here in Mansfield alone, the high school is given a holiday, yet the University remains in session.

"No matter what the circumstances are, I take the first two days off for buck season. With the vast amount of people that hunt in Pennsylvania, I'm really surprised that more companies and colleges don't give the day off," Harshbarger said.

Last year alone, according to Sherlinski, Pennsylvania hunters spent over \$80 million on guns and more than \$17 million on ammunition. Expenses on scopes, handloading gear, decoys, archery equipment and other related items totaled more than \$40 million dollars.

The price for an adult hunting license in the state of Pennsylvania is \$12.75, while non-resident adult licenses for those who would like to hunt in the state is \$80.75.

While hunting is just a plain relaxing sport to some, many sportsman spend enormous amounts of money pursuing the sport. To keep up with the sport, hunters also spend millions on magazines, books and videotapes. Keeping up with the latest hunting technology requires money, and the evidence indicates sportsman are willing to spend whatever it takes to be the best hunter they can be.

"The hunting business is a multimillion dollar a year industry. The main target of this industry is to promote safety and to insure everybody their game. I've spent over a thousand dollars last year alone on magazines, guns, ammunition and other accessories pertaining to the sport," Schwartz said.

The Eastern Sports and Outdoors show is a good example of hunter interest. Held annually during the months of either January or

February in the massive Harrisburg Farmshow complex, the nine day show attracts over 750,000 people. More than 900 exhibitors and equipment retailers come from all over the United States. Hunters flock to the show to see and buy the latest hunting equipment available.

"I went there last year and bought a new high powered scope for my 300 Savage. For someone who has never been there, it's really something to see because of all the new and updated equipment the suppliers have to offer," Schwartz said.

"If you're a sportsman, it's the best way to learn more about the new and improved equipment for all kinds of hunting," Harshbarger said.

This new equipment can be put to good use with the abundance of game throughout the gamelands of Pennsylvania.

According to Sherlinski, about 96 percent of the Pennsylvania state licensed hunters pursue deer, rabbit hunters number about 620,000 while 530,000 hunt pheasant and squirrels, and 425,000 hunt grouse. About 300,000 pursue fall turkeys and another 60,000 hunt waterfowl, this being geese and ducks.

Bradford and Tioga counties state game land acreage population exceeds over 54,000 acres. Known as a hot bed for hunters, these two counties have attracted hunters from all over the state of Pennsylvania.

"Thousands of hunters hunt both Tioga and Bradford counties each year, with both deer and bear being the main hunting attractions," Sherlinski said. "The popularity for hunting all kinds of game exists in both Bradford and Tioga with its vast amount of hunting land."

"I hunt Pennsylvania state game land #37 in Tioga County. I hunt two different areas there, Firetower Road and Pickle Hill. Most of it is forests with very few landmarks for navigation. It's all just trees and vegetation, with a few fields alongside the road that are good for hunting deer and small game," Gray said.

Another prime hunting area located only a short drive from Mansfield is the Tioga State Forest.

Located in Bradford County, this forest provides almost 4,000 acres open to public hunting. With this vast amount of hunting land applicable for use, every hunter, including those at Mansfield University, are given a worthy chance for a successful hunt.

The hunt is a year long adventure. With seasons that run from early fall into late spring, students are never at a loss for something to hunt.

Starting as early as Oct. 2 and running through Nov. 13, Pennsylvania hunters can hunt deer with a bow during archery season.

"During the fall semester, I've hunted first season archery for deer, small game and for buck during deer season," Gray said.

Along with archery, Pennsylvania hunters can enjoy hunting small game such as squirrels and ruffed grouse from Oct. 16 through Nov. 27. Small game bag limits for both squirrel and ruffed grouse are six daily.

"I've hunted squirrels and grouse about three times during the fall semester, with myself killing four squirrels and flushing out a couple grouse at the state game lands near the University," Gray said.

From Oct. 30 through Nov. 27, Pennsylvania hunters can hunt cottontail rabbits, pheasants (both cocks & hens) and quail. The daily limit for quails and rabbits are four, while pheasants are limited to two a day. "I've hunted small game for both rabbits and pheasants in Bradford County and have been pretty successful in killing three rabbits and one pheasant the couple times I've hunted there," Schwartz said. Fall turkey season starts on Oct. 30 and continues until Nov. 6 with only a one turkey limit allowed.

The month of November starts antlered or "buck" season. Buck season runs from Nov. 29 until Dec. 11 and a hunter must kill a deer during this season with two or more points to one antler, or a spike three or more inches long.

"The white-tailed deer is the most popular and plentiful game species in the Northeast. The best nourished animals with the largest racks generally come from dairy and

timber cutting counties such as Bradford County," Sherlinski said.

Antlerless deer season, or "doe" season, runs from Dec. 13-15 and a hunter must kill a deer that has no antlers or both antlers must be less than three inches long. This season also requires a county antlerless deer license.

A flintlock or muzzleloader season runs from Dec. 27 through Jan. 8 and either a buck or doe can be killed during this season. A flintlock rifle consists of a single barrel long gun, 44 caliber or larger, using a spherical lead ball and cloth patch. This style of hunting is considered old fashioned, taking you back to the days of Davey Crockett.

For hunters who like to hunt black bear, this season runs from Nov. 22 - 24, with a one bear limit allowed.

Snowshoe hare, a rather uncommon hunted animal can be hunted from Dec. 27 through Jan. 1 with a daily bag limit of two. Another seldomly hunted animal, the crow, can be hunted from Dec. 31 through April 3 and then again from July 2 through Nov. 28. There's no limit on the amount

of crows allowed to be killed but hunting them can only occur on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Except for foxes, crows and coyotes, it is unlawful to hunt wildlife on Sundays.

Spring gobbler (for bearded birds only) runs from April 30 through May 28th.

"I've heard that the turkey hunting in Bradford is decent, so hopefully I will be able to get some turkey hunting in before the spring semester ends," Schwartz said.

Small game hunting swings into a second season from the end of December until the end of January, while second season archery runs from Dec. 27 until Jan. 8th.

No article about the Northeast is complete without mention of the areas outstanding fur trapping. The wetlands of the northern and eastern counties produce large numbers of muskrat, mink and beaver.

Mink and muskrat season runs from Nov. 25 through Jan. 9 while beaver season runs from Dec. 18 through Jan. 23. There's even a season for hunters who like to trap foxes, opossums, raccoons, skunks, weasels

and coyotes from October 13 through February 20 with no limits in any animals that requires trapping.

With a vast majority of hunters that reside on campus, safety can be an integral part of the hunting process. According to officer John Wacker of the Mansfield University Campus Police department, students who bring any firearms or hunting equipment such as bows onto the campus for the purpose of hunting must register them with Campus Police. Students residing on campus are not permitted to keep firearms or related hunting equipment of any kind in their dorms or vehicles. All weapons registered with Campus Police are kept in a vault at the station for protection and students can check their firearms out at any time during the day or evening with a valid identification card.

No matter what your favorite type of hunting is, whether your a resident or a student who likes to hunt, you will probably enjoy it in Bradford and Tioga counties. Whatever you are looking for, the Northeast has it in just about any setting you can imagine. □



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To smoke or not to smoke

The pros and cons of pot legalization

BY TINA WHELSKI

Suppose you're sitting in your living room, relaxing with your friends. You're all of age to drink alcohol and choose to enjoy some beers. You believe there is nothing wrong with this and, in fact, you're all ready to enjoy yourselves. With as much ease as you pick up your beer, millions of Americans relax in much the same way, but with marijuana.

The difference for marijuana users, though, is that society does not support their decision to smoke marijuana. If they are discovered enjoying a joint together they face steep, and to them, unjust laws.

Despite the uncertainty that surrounds the consequences of smoking marijuana, due to lack of scientific information a strong debate ensues between proponents and opponents to marijuana legalization. This lack of information concerning the health and social risks of the "evil weed," as it has been called by opponents, fuels this debate. Without a clear understanding of marijuana the issue becomes more opinionated and less factual. Many of those who advocate legalization of marijuana believe that marijuana is as natural to life as alcohol and cigarettes, while opponents feel that marijuana is dangerous and demoralizing.

Those against marijuana legalization tend to feel that there are enough problems in society, so their argument lies in the question: Why sanction another potentially damaging element? Joe Veon, addiction counselor/preventionist said that with alcohol and nicotine legally available, marijuana would only introduce another dangerous substance to everyone.

"Marijuana," is the term used to describe the whole cannabis plant or any part of it. The cannabis plant contains a substance called delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, which is its most

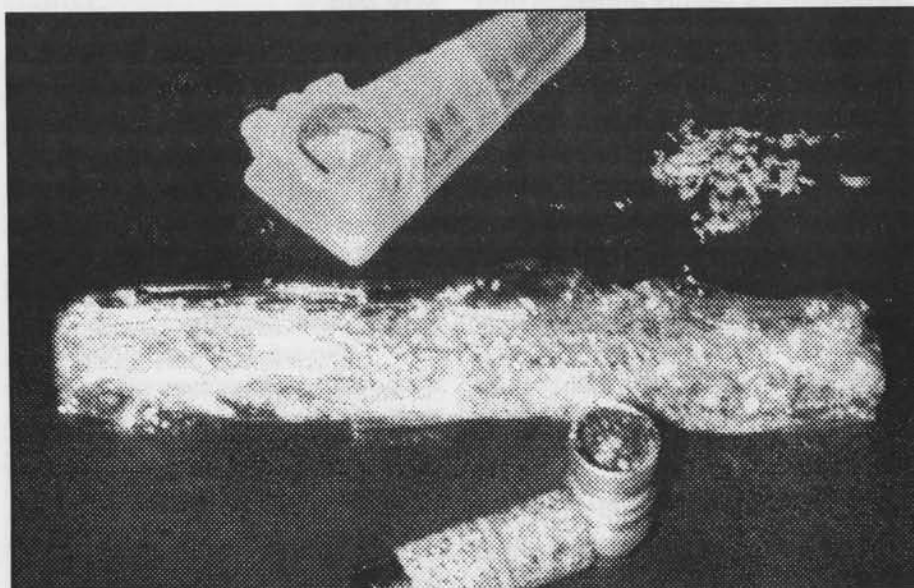


PHOTO BY JEANNE SPENGLER

If marijuana were to become legal, this paraphenalia could become commonplace all over America.

well-known psychoactive ingredient.

Most people can agree on what marijuana is. It's after this agreement that the facts begin to become more vague and open to individual interpretation. For example, the first modern war on drugs was declared in 1970, by President Richard Nixon, Alan St. Pierre, Assistant National Director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, said. Nixon selected the Schaffer Commission to study the drug. It was intended that the study would support Nixon's war. The Schaffer Commission was Nixon's "big conservative hand-picked commission," St. Pierre said.

What happened was that, instead of finding information to support Nixon's expectations, the commission concluded that individual marijuana users should not be subject to criminal prosecution for their private use or possession of small amounts of marijuana. This was stated in the committee's report, "Marijuana: A Signal of Misunderstanding," St. Pierre said. The report found that claims about marijuana's harmful effects were exaggerated and without scientific

foundation. The commission agreed that marijuana has some negative qualities, but in the context of the world we live in, they were tolerable, St. Pierre said. Nixon suppressed the findings.

The confusion about marijuana's effects are admitted up front in Pennsylvania Do It Now Foundation literature about the drug. The pamphlet reads:

"And while the latest studies leave a good many unanswered questions about pot, the picture of the drug that seems to make most sense today is different in many ways than the picture that was available just a few years ago."

The report, "Pot: What's Known, What's Not," continues to report what they understand among the unknowns.

If the experts are unsure, then the every day person is surely facing an enigma with marijuana facts. Though people don't know what to believe, their views are still strong. Marijuana is banned based on its possibility of danger to society.

"Historically, the banning of marijuana is done under the social harm

principle," Mark Robarge, academic faculty member of the Mansfield University criminal justice department, said. "The social harm principle tries to prevent people from harming themselves by making certain behaviors public wrongs and crimes against the state."

The reason that it's such a difficult thing for many people to accept legalization is because 90 percent of the United States population was born during this time of prohibition (of marijuana); we know no other way, St. Pierre said.

Another problem with legalizing marijuana lies in the fact that some people have confusion with what the terms, legalization and decriminalization mean, Robarge said. When it is said that something should be legalized, people get mixed up and think that the behavior is being condoned. Legalization is a way of controlling things, for example alcohol, cigarettes, and tobacco, each have restraints. Legalization means that the state steps in, setting guidelines, Robarge said. Decriminalization means to have something taken out of the law by removing the statutes that refer to it.

"It's a moral argument," Robarge said. "There are a lot of people whose view is that the criminal justice system should represent the moral views of the people."

The penalties for possession of this moral wrong can be steep.

One-third of the United States population still lives under decriminalization, St. Pierre said. For example, in New York, where marijuana is decriminalized, if a person is found with 1 ounce or 28 grams, they are ticketed \$200. In New Jersey, which is criminalized, if someone is found with marijuana, the person loses their automobile immediately; they lose their money, and all valuables with them. The person has to file with a civil lawyer to get their things back, St. Pierre said. It costs about \$170 and many people don't have that kind of money. The person also loses their license for 120 days upon an arrest; not a conviction, just an arrest, even if they're not in a car, St. Pierre said.

There is a clear difference between both states, yet drug use in New

York is equal to or less than in New Jersey. In Ohio, a person can have up to 99 grams and the fine is \$400 or less, St. Pierre said.

The person found with marijuana is charged under Legislative Act 64, the controlled substance act, Chief Gregory Hill of the Mansfield University Police Department said. They are charged according to a scale of how many grams of marijuana is in their possession, Hill said. In Pennsylvania, 30 grams of marijuana is considered a small amount, according to legal definition.

The least serious offense is the summary violation; that would be something comparable to a traffic ticket, Hill said. There is no jail time involved. After that, however, the possibility of jail time for an offense does exist.

"If you have a nickel bag, to the court and officer, that's a usual user, and it's usually a misdemeanor," Hill said.

"You have to look at the actual act," Hill said about charging users.

It has to be determined how much they had in their possession and if there was an intent to sell, Hill said. Intent to sell is an automatic felony, the highest level of the offenses.

Besides the harsh consequences of possession, marijuana advocates point out that criminalization can also cost money. Arrests and prosecution cost money, St. Pierre said. In 1991, it cost taxpayers \$7800 for a simple marijuana arrest.

"It's not in the taxpayers best interests in our minds," St. Pierre said.

Marijuana being illegal also poses a question of freedom.

The United States is supposedly a free nation, and marijuana is not legal. Yet we have the ability to go to a country where marijuana is essentially legal, for example, the Netherlands. It is very disturbing that marijuana users can lose property, children, and an education because of possession of marijuana, a mild psychoactive substance, St. Pierre said.

Another country that is not as strict as the U. S. is France. There it is illegal, but the French government is much more lenient with respect to their marijuana laws, St. Pierre said.

Again the contradiction remains about the facts.

"I don't know of any country where marijuana is legal," Veon said.

There are laws against marijuana, they just are not enforced very well, Veon said.

In defense of the drug, advocates also point out the historical context of marijuana.

"We do not live in a drug free society", St. Pierre said. "There's never been a non drug-taking society."

If one takes a look at India's, China's or Thailand's histories, to name a few, it can be found that drugs were used in social settings, St. Pierre said. Drugs have a long history and interaction with humans. It is said that a smile is universal, the same thing can be noticed of drugs, St. Pierre said.

In historical native american cultures, the peacepipe illustrates the communal sharing of marijuana. When people drink a drink, they drink their own. Alcohol isn't shared like marijuana is.

"Use of substances has been around for a long time," Veon said. "However, every society that I know of has placed limits on it."

"Marijuana, when it was smoked, it was part of a religious ceremony, Veon said. "It wasn't 'Let's lay around the tent and smoke a couple of joints.'"

The Aztecs used to have something brewed like beer, they made all the time and drank socially, but the penalty for being intoxicated was death, Veon said.

Perhaps the strongest argument that proponents have for marijuana legalization is the simple fact that marijuana is not physically addictive, unlike many other drugs.

Cannabis cannot deliver a toxic dose to an individual, St. Pierre said. Individuals inhale the marijuana smoke and hold it in. The effects are a dreamy, introspective mood. There is an increase in heart rate, with no deleterious effects, St. Pierre said.

Individuals find that the effects last about 1 to 1 1/2 hours, St. Pierre said. The "munchies" and red eyes are two effects, but as far as the munchies, what is more human than people wanting to share food together.

There is no violence, aggression, and no lunacy as associated with acid, St. Pierre said.

The person who uses marijuana becomes lethargic, sleepy and not easily motivated, much like a person who has been drinking, St. Pierre said.

Those against legalization dispute the innocence of marijuana.

Though she has no degree on her wall to support her ideas, Margaret Doyle has life experience with people who were marijuana users, and disagrees that marijuana is harmless. It interferes with their lives, either because of the money it takes to keep the habit or because of the effects it has on them, Doyle said. Very few people have been able to put it aside after years of use; it becomes a habit.

While marijuana is not physically addictive, Veon agrees with Doyle that it does become a habit.

"It's addictive in the sense of feeling that way," Veon said. "People

want to replicate things that feel good, no matter what it is."

"I've known men who seem to put marijuana ahead of their wives which seems to cause some jealousy," Veon said.

Also, this habit can affect behavior. Though aggressive behavior goes against popular belief that marijuana only relaxes you, Veon agrees that aggression is a possibility of marijuana.

"It does tend to release inhibitions," Veon said. "If a person is hostile, then it is likely they will become hostile."

St. Pierre states that while he doesn't want prohibition of alcohol either, it is legal and, in respect to aggression, it is more damaging than cannabis. As a former bartender, he's seen one drink transform a person. Drinkers may get violent and aggressive, and most of the sexual assaults, incest and spousal abuses are alcohol related, St. Pierre said.

No one is debating the fact that alcohol is damaging to people. That much is proven. It has become a drug that is a matter of choice. Just as the freedom to choose exists for alcohol, advocates for marijuana legalization want that same freedom.

"There's no way you can live in this society with alcohol legal, killing 175,000 people, tobacco killing 450,000 and make the argument that people should be arrested for possession of a dry vegetated matter," St. Pierre said.

Without clear information about marijuana, but knowing that it is not a physically addictive drug, lawmakers must decide if marijuana is a threat to society, or another thing we must learn to live with.

The decision to legalize marijuana is difficult, but when a decision has to be made, it must be decided what is the lesser of the evils, St. Pierre said. □

HIKING, from page 17

of, from animals and plants to getting lost. By using common sense and caution, hikers can avoid potentially dangerous situations and spend their hike enjoying the splendor and peacefulness of the Grand Canyon. They can also help preserve the beauty of the canyon by practicing conservation.

Hikers should always be aware of the wildlife that lives in the canyon, and know which animals are potential threats. Rattlesnakes, ticks, and sick animals can be a threat to hikers. This region is home to the Eastern Timber rattlesnake, which is poisonous but not usually fatal. They will only strike when surprised, so hikers don't pose much of a threat unless they come upon the snake suddenly.

Ticks pose their threat in the form of lyme disease, a disease that affects the nervous system and can be fatal. Although no cases of lyme disease have been recorded in the Grand Canyon area, hikers can avoid the bugs by wearing long pants and shirts and checking frequently for them.

Hikers should also avoid animals that are acting sick or unusually friendly. These are signs of rabies.

Raccoons are the most common carriers of rabies, although other animals can also catch the disease.

Porcupines are more bothersome and dangerous than some other animals, especially to your car. They are attracted to salt, and will destroy fuel lines and cooling hoses looking for it. Cars can be protected by spreading mothballs around them.

There are also several plants, especially poison ivy, that should be avoided. There are several kinds of nettles that grow in the area. If touched, the nettle will leave a burning rash on the skin for a short period of time.

Hikers need to be careful and considerate when hiking or camping on the trails. By cleaning up their area and being careful not to disturb or destroy habitats, the Grand Canyon can be enjoyed for years to come.

Although garbage is main concern in more urban areas, it does not seem to be a problem in Tioga. "Here, people will usually pick up trash that others have left behind," Dillon said. The Appalachian trail, when it runs near urban areas, are prone to garbage because young people go there to throw parties and leave their garbage behind,

Dillon said. "We always try to pick up everything we see, and we hope that other people do as well," Shourd said.

Tioga County is home to some of the most beautiful areas in the state of Pennsylvania. Waterfalls, forgotten paths and acres of unexplored forest are inviting to people from different walks of life. The Grand Canyon provides year round activities and adventures for the lone hiker who wants to camp in a crude camping spot in the wilderness, the family that wants to tour the region in style, or anyone who has ever wanted to spend time off the beaten path and away from the rest of the world.

For more information, contact:

Tioga Association for
Recreation and Tourism
RD1 Box 56
Mansfield, PA 16933
(717) 662-3100

Editor's note: some of the information on trails and wildlife in this story was obtained from Chuck Dillon's publications on the Grand Canyon. □

Small school, BIG problem

The link between STDs and AIDS at MU

BY MEGHAN CURRAN

After leading an active sex life and spending four years fighting two separate attacks of syphilis and one attack of chlamydia, MU student Cara Jones was forced to carefully look at the benefits of having unprotected sex. The scares of sexually transmitted diseases and the possibility of contracting the AIDS virus were too serious for her to ignore.

"I didn't know I had syphilis my freshman year of college, until it came back in the second stage a year later," said Jones, whose name has been changed for this story. "When I was getting treated for syphilis, I found out I had chlamydia. My doctor told me I had better alter my sexual behavior or I would contract AIDS. I had never thought I would be face to face with the possibility of death because of a few one night stands."

Jones' active sex life, without the fear of developing AIDS, is quite common among MU students, a student survey revealed. And the students lack of fear for developing AIDS is somewhat substantiated by the statistics found in the report.

According to officials, there are less than 10 AIDS cases known in Tioga County, and none are on MU's campus. However, the students' confidence that they will not get the virus from unprotected sex is a bit naive. This has led to an increase of other STDs, health officials said. The link between STDs and the AIDS virus is simple. Syphilis are small

bacteria that once inside the body enter the bloodstream, and sometimes form open sores on the skin. Open sores of syphilis make it easy for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, to invade the body. The sores may go away in two to six weeks if treatment is not sought immediately, which may lead the infected person to think the disease is gone or not serious. However, this may leave the person vulnerable not only for other STDs, but HIV or even something as serious as AIDS.

An informative brochure produced by Private Line, based in Illinois, which can be found in Mansfield University's Health Clinic, describes the link between STDs and AIDS. High-risk sexual behavior, including two or more sexual partners, and not using a condom, put you at high-risk for contracting STDs.

STDs are not a new phenomena for Mansfield University's campus. Marsha Lewis, a certified physician assistant who works at the MU's Maple Health Clinic, feels that there are two STDs that seem to be common on this campus.

"From the students I see here on campus, the number one STD is chlamydia, with genital warts coming

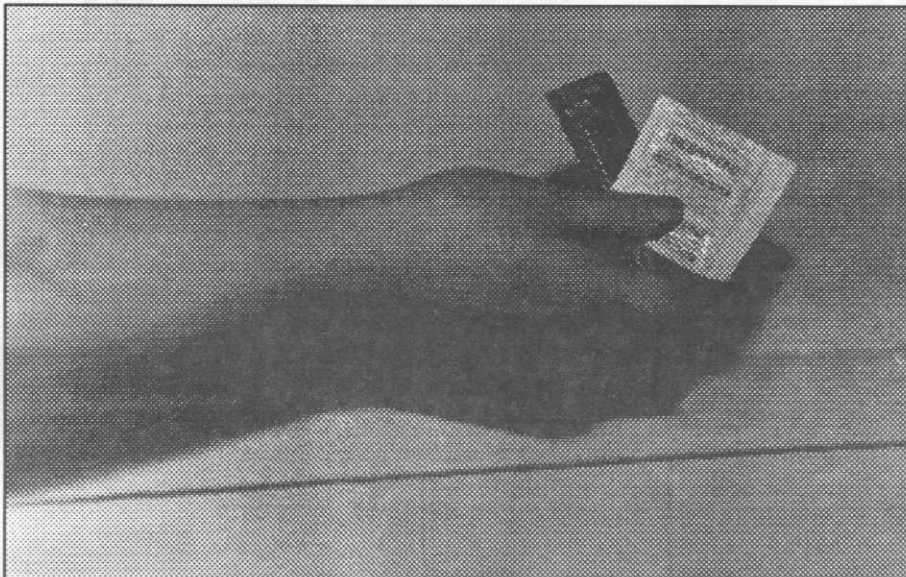
in at a close second," Lewis said.

Lewis said that accurate statistics cannot be given because some students may wish to go home and get treated, thus causing an inaccurate count of students with STDs.

In an attempt to find out MU student feelings on sexual behavior and risk, 100 students at Mansfield University were given a questionnaire with questions ranging from AIDS knowledge to their sexual behavior, including any previous STDs they may have contracted. The results showed students are sexually active and not very worried about the consequences.

Of the 100 students sampled, 88 have had two or more sexual partners. That is roughly nine out of every ten students. Seventy-one have had unprotected sex on a one night stand, or roughly seven out of ten students. Twenty-three students - or roughly one in four - have had at least one STD, but only 51 - or half - said that their sexual behavior put them at risk for transmitting an STD. Twenty-one students felt that their sexual behavior put them at risk for contracting the AIDS virus, even though 91 students felt they were quite knowledgeable about the virus.

The statistics reveal a basic contradiction; although one in four students admit to having had an STD, more than half of the students see no reason to worry about contracting one. The fear of getting AIDS is almost non-existent. One Mansfield University student who answered the questionnaire wrote, "I'm not worried because I don't think anyone in this area, or even on this campus,



Condoms can be a way of protecting you and your partner from AIDS and STDs.

PHOTO BY JANENE HERZOG

has AIDS. This school is in the middle of nowhere."

According to Joseph Maresco, vice-president of student affairs at Mansfield University, AIDS is nonexistent on this campus.

"To my knowledge, there aren't any cases of AIDS present on this campus. The possibility of unreported cases is not ruled out; but presently, the university is not aware of any," Maresco said.

There is a problem with trying to find statistics of actual documented AIDS cases in this area. Statistics provided by Teresa Montgomery, the Pennsylvania AIDS Hotline supervisor, explains how cases of this disease are handled in the state. Cases of HIV do not get reported in the state of Pennsylvania. The only cases that get reported and calculated to create statistics and figures for the state are for full-

blown AIDS.

According to Montgomery, the state's records started on January 1, 1981, and recently updated through March 1, 1994. The total number of diagnosed AIDS cases in the state of Pennsylvania to date is 10,605; of that number, 6,198 have died. That is a death rate of 58 percent. Philadelphia County has the most reported cases in the state, with the number of cases at 5,647; and 3051 reported dead. The documented AIDS cases are kept by county, and if a county has less than ten reported cases from 1981 until March of this year, there are no known statistics for that county.

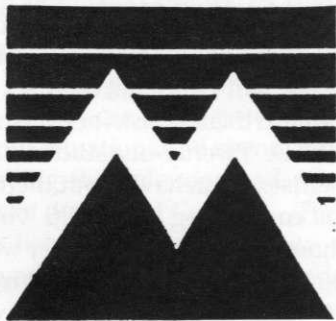
A representative from the Wellsboro State Health Clinic reports no cases of AIDS for Tioga County, but explains that this does not mean there are no cases of AIDS in Mansfield, which is located in Tioga County, or in

the surrounding towns.

Since this area is rural, the nearest hospital facility is nearly 45 minutes away and some people may drive to get treatment for the AIDS virus in another county with larger and better medical options. The statistics formed by the state are formed by residency in the county. A great deal of the students at MU are not legal residents of Tioga County, the clinic spokeswoman said.

Although the good news for Cara Jones is that she didn't contract AIDS, the words of her doctor have had a lingering effect. Jones has since entered a monogamous relationship, but not without certain fears.

"When the relationship began, I wouldn't have sex with him because I was embarrassed I had these diseases," she said. "I finally felt I had to tell him, and I was lucky he was understanding." □



Student Government Association

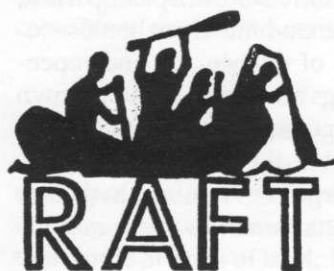
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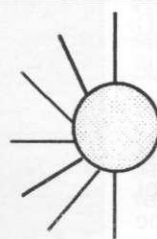
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THE YEAR IN REVIEW

BY JANENE HERZOG

The 1993-94 school year was very eventful on campus as well as around the world. The Mansfield community have had a fairly good year as Main Street is about to receive a facelift, the campus received computer upgrades, and President Rod Kelchner had his contract renewed after semester-long negotiations. Around the nation, Americans were devastated to hear about the California earthquake and wild fires that ravaged the state. Also, the U.S. sent its best athletes to Lillehammer, Norway for the Winter Olympics. To find out more, keep reading...

September

Good news came to MU when it was announced that \$6 million was released by Governor Robert Casey on June 7 to complete North Hall, which is scheduled to be renovated and turned in to the new library. Although MU needs \$3 million more, construction is set to begin this summer.

A female student was attacked on Aug. 3 on Clinton Street in front of the Alumni House while walking home from Cedarcrest Manor to Hemlock Manor around 9:30 p.m. Her assailant was unidentifiable as she was grabbed by the hair and thrown to the ground. She defended herself and left the scene unhurt.

Due to a female student being attacked, MU installed pay phones in various locations around campus.

After serving as president of Mansfield University for 10 years, Rod Kelchner's position as president was threatened after the University's Council of Trustees voted not to renew his contract, which expires July 1, 1995. Kelchner was appointed president of the university July 1, 1984.

Street preacher Paul Stamm lectured to the campus Tues., Sept. 7,

for over five hours in South Hall mall. Stamm, who lives out of a pickup truck, preached to students about homosexuals, duties of women, sin and repentance, drugs and alcohol, and his own life. He urged students to look to God. Stamm travels the country visiting different college communities to deliver his message.

MU, Tioga County, Joan Kelchner, and Pennsylvania Breast



BY JANENE HERZOG

MU professor Susan Pendleton dresses up to take part in Mansfield's annual 1890's celebration.

Cancer Coalition got together the week of Sept. 13 to help fight the second most common cause of death in Pennsylvania. Petitions were signed on campus which were sent to President Clinton in October.

The 13th annual Northern Appalachian Storytelling Festival was held in Straughn Auditorium on Sept. 16-18. Storytellers included world traveler Betsy McWilliams, African-Ameri-

can Temujin, Jackie Torrence, Wolfsong, Robin Moore, Almeta Whitis, Jim May, David Holt, and MU's own Dr. James Glimm.

The Board of Student Government Presidents met at MU Sept. 17 for the first meeting of the semester to discuss any problems of the 14 universities in the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education. Meetings are held three times a semester to find possible solutions to problems.

SGA held an emergency meeting for students on Mon., Sept. 20, in Memorial Hall to find a way to have President Kelchner's contract renewed.

For a second year, the Fabulous 1890s Weekend returned to Mansfield's Smythe Park. The celebration began in 1992 as a way to celebrate the 100 year anniversary of the nation's first night football game, which was held in 1892 when Mansfield Normal School played Wyoming Seminary on Sept. 28. This year, Wellsboro High School played North Penn High School. At half time, Alpha Chi Rho re-enacted the 1890s game. General Electric donated costumes for the game as well as airing a commercial which was viewed world wide.

More than 250 students held a sit-in in lower Manser lobby Thurs. Sept. 23, in support of President Kelchner. Students came and went as SGA President Eric Bass informed students about Kelchner's possible dismissal. Kelchner made a brief personal appearance and received cheering and applause from students.

PA state Rep. Larry Curry, D-Montgomery County, visited MU Sept. 24 as a part of a tour of SSHE universities to discuss campus problems with students and faculty.

October

State System of Higher Education Chancellor James H. McCormick

visited MU Oct. 5 to address faculty and students and listen to comments and concerns regarding the extension of President Kelchner's contract to June 30, 1996. Out of about 200 people in attendance, many praised the contract renewal of Kelchner.

Council of Trustees Chairman Thomas Ford was censured 27-7 by the University Senate for "actions undertaken in his capacity as chair of the Mansfield University Council of Trustees and for behavior detrimental to the Mansfield University community." Apparently Mr. Ford conducted a flawed evaluation of President Kelchner.

Movie Mania was the theme of this year's homecoming, which was held the weekend of Oct. 8. Renee Piggee, representing the Black Student Union was coronated the 1993-94 Homecoming Queen. Some of the weekend's activities included a home football game against West Chester, a parade, and a band performance titled MOTOWN REVIEW.

The Mansfield community welcomed a new eating establishment, Bonanza, with full tables and long lines. In the first two weeks of business, the manager commented that the business was a success. Located across from the Comfort Inn, the restaurant opened in mid-October.

On Oct. 21, the State System of Higher Education Board of Governors extended President Kelchner's contract until 1996. The decision went against MU's Council of Trustees' 6-5 vote in July to end Kelchner's contract. Fourteen out of 15 board members voted to renew the contract.

President Kelchner and the university's Council of Trustees met Oct. 28 to make peace. All parties involved decided it was best to put past differences aside and do what's in the best interests of the university.

North Hall cleared another hurdle as final specifications were submitted Oct. 29 by W.G. Eckles com-

pany, the architectural firm in charge of renovations for the building. These specifications were needed to ensure proper fire and safety codes for the state as well as new handicapped access. Next, contractors sent out bids.

November

Starting on Nov. 2, fires blazed through the state of California, damaging thousands of homes and burning thousands of acres of land. More than 25,000 people were left with nothing.

The university's Council of Trustees asked university officials to investigate who published the underground newspaper, Fear. The paper, the trustees felt, allegedly printed libelous comments about student Trustee Jeanne Miller. The newspaper, which was in the form of a flyer, apparently began last spring.

MU's mid-term grades were delayed due to a computer error. Apparently, the computer was randomly scanning the grades incorrectly. The grades were finally released during the tenth week of the semester.

A trash can fire broke out in Doane Center Wed., Nov. 10, apparently due to rags and paper that were soaked in a cleaning solution. Mansfield Borough Fire Department investigated the cause of the fire.

December

Ali Soufan defeated write-in candidate Tanesha Terrell Thurs., Dec. 2 for SGA president for the Spring semester by a 187-163 vote. Terrell entered the election too late to have her name on the ballot. Soufan and Vice-President Keith Taylor talked about change on campus such as campus safety, food service and registration efficiency.

The Bud Light Daredevils performed Wed., Dec. 8, during halftime as MU hosted Pitt-Bradford as part of "Jam the Gym" for a crowd of over 1,200 in Decker Gym.

Commencement exercises

were held Sat., Dec. 18 in Straughn Auditorium at 1:00 p.m.

Students began Christmas break on Fri., Dec. 17.

January

While MU students were enjoying the holiday break, the office of Student Affairs and First Citizens' National Bank were installing a new M.A.C. machine in Manser lobby.

Olympic ice skater Nancy Kerrigan was attacked with a metal baton after skating practice on Jan. 6. Ice skater Tonya Harding later confessed to knowing about the attack, while her husband, Jeff Gilooly, confessed to hiring the attacker and plotting the attack.

Students returned to classes on Jan. 17.

Mansfield as well as the rest of Pennsylvania saw one of the worst winters ever as record lows caused Governor Robert Casey to declare a state of emergency in mid-January. Some lows ranged from 20-35 below zero as wind chills slid between 60-80 below zero. During the arctic freeze, MU was the only SSHE university to remain open.

A major earthquake struck southern California crushing buildings and major roadways at 4:31 a.m. on Mon. Jan. 24.

MU shut down after 11 a.m. on Jan. 28 due to an ice storm. Although the university remained open throughout the heavy snow storms and cold weather weeks before, MU ground crews were unable to keep the campus clear for students and many professors were unable to travel on the icy covered roads.

The Buffalo Bills were defeated by the Dallas Cowboys 30-13 in Super Bowl XXVIII for the second year in a row.

February

On Feb. 2, Punxsutawney Phil

predicted six more weeks of winter when he saw his shadow. His forecast was proven right.

MU was warned not to drink the campus water after tests showed that the water supply contained high levels of lead and copper. Water samples were originally taken on Dec. 22, 1993, and tested above the minimum levels set by the Department of Environmental Resources.

New computers were installed on campus replacing the outdated versions. The new 115 IBM's, which are equipped hard drives, have many more options than the older computers.

Hollywood Video, located on South Main St., caused a lot of controversy in Mansfield when they chose to carry pornographic movies. Many citizens showed their disgust as well as local ministers, who rebelled against the renting of the films.

The 1994 Olympic Games were held in Lillehammer, Norway, for two weeks in February. Most audiences watched as figure skaters Nancy Kerrigan and Tonya Harding performed.

February was Black History Month. The campus responded with a series of guest speakers, lectures and presentations to celebrate black heritage. The events ran from Feb. 16 to March 7.

March

Thanks to the state of Pennsylvania and the Mansfield Main Street program, Main Street will be getting a facelift over the next few years. Mansfield was accepted into the renovation program last year, which will provide matching funds to help Mansfield improve its image.

More than 20 contractors met March 2 to discuss plans on renovating North Hall. The contractors, who showed interests in placing bids for the job, inspected the building and discussed other aspects of the \$9 million project that is to hopefully begin this



PHOTO BY JANENE HERZOG

U.S. Poet Laureate Maya Angelou visited Mansfield on March 29. Angelou spoke before more than 4,000 people.

spring.

Women's Art's Week was held March 27-31 to celebrate women's heritage. Various events and speakers were included in the celebration. On March 29, U.S. poet laureate Maya Angelou visited Mansfield. After a standing ovation, she spoke about her childhood, education, love and equality among the races.

April

The Mansfield International Students Organization held its 13th annual International Students Fair on April 9. The event is a celebration of different cultures. Some of the activities include a fashion show, cultural skits and dances and international cuisine.

The Spring Honors Convocation, sponsored by the Office of the Provost, was held Tues., April 12 in Steadman Auditorium.

Carl Oglesby spoke to the campus community about his views on the JFK conspiracy. He believes Lee Harvey Oswald was not Kennedy's

assassin, and the killing was a conspiracy.

State Representative Matt Baker visited MU to discuss North Hall progress and the empty student trustee position which has been vacant since December. He also stated that North Hall bids are in and being evaluated.

Earth Day 1994 was observed April 22.

Livestock, an annual MAC sponsored festival, was held April 29-30. Several local bands played, and campus organizations set up booths to sell food and other items.

May

Students celebrated the end of the school year, May 6.

Finals week was May 8-12.

Commencement exercises were held on Sat., May 14, on Van Norman field. □

** Some information provided by the FLASHLIGHT and TIME magazine.*

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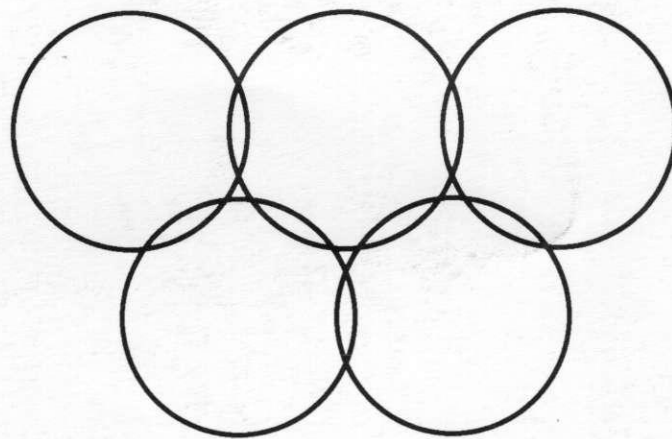
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